Library of
ST. JOHN'S SEMINARY

BRIGHTON, MASSACHUSETTS

NEW YORK TABLET

A FAMILY JOURNAL.

VOL. II. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1859. NO. 49.

CONTENTS.

Pages 1, 2 & 3.—Touch My Honor, Touch My Life, by a Distinguished Irish Novelist. A Popular History of Ireland—From the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catholics, by Thomas D'Arcy McGee, M.P.P. (continued).

Pages 4 & 5.—Latest Irish News. Catholic Intelligence—Foreign and Domestic.

Pages 6 & 7.—Foreign and Home Miscellany.

Pages 8 & 9.—The European War Question. A Higher Law. Another Change in Mexico. Rowdies and Recorders. Letter from the Bishop of Buffalo—Irish Catholic Settlements in Western New York. To the Readers of the New York Tablet. A Highly Impartial Journalist. The Brooklyn Water Celebration. Iowa Remonstrates with Massachusetts, &c.

Page 10.—Literature. Poetry—The Irish-American; Like the Oak by the Fountain; April. Classical Studies in the United States. Our London Correspondence.

Page 11.—Our Paris Correspondence. Dr. Cahill's Letter—The Phœnix Trials.

Pages 12 & 13.—Our Dublin Correspondence. The Redemptorist Missionaries in Philadelphia. Military. Laying the Corner-stone of a New German Catholic Church. Death of the Rev. Michael Haes, &c., &c.

Pages 14, 15 & 16.—Advertisements.

BUSINESS CARDS.

NATIONAL STOVE WORKS, at which are manufactured a great variety of COOK and HEATING STOVES, for Wood or Coal, adapted to every want in all parts of the world. SANFORD'S CELEBRATED PATENT PORTABLE CHALLENGE HEATER and FURNACE for warming with pure, warm air, several rooms, with but one fire. Also, SANFORD'S MAMMOTH or GLOBE HEATER, a very powerful Heater for Stores, Factories, Railroad Depots, and every place where great heat is wanted. SANFORD, TRUSLOW & CO., 239 Water street. jan15 1y

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—R. PATON, Manufacturer of New and Improved Styles of School Furniture. Teachers Desks and Chairs, Tables, Railroad Settee, Book Cases, Draft Boards, Ink Wells and Covers, Slates, a substitute for Black Boards of any dimensions required, &c., &c. Illustrated Catalogues sent on application. R. PATON, No. 24 GROVE STREET, New York. ap9 tf

LIFE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS IN OIL, finished by the first Artists in superior style, at the ROOT GALLERY, No. 363 BROADWAY, corner of Franklin street. Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., copied and colored, as well as if from the life. A perfect likeness guaranteed. Daguerreotypes, Photographs, &c., taken daily in our well-known style of excellence. feb12 tf

LADIES, the Spring time of the year has come, and if you wish handsome Gaiter Boots from 12s. to 20s., Slippers, Ties, and Toilet Slips from 6s. to 14s. per pair, with Boys', Misses', and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., 387 Canal street. ap23 3m yfz

T. LANIGAN, MATTRESS and BEDDING EMPORIUM, No. 67 BOWERY, one door above Canal street, and 4 Essex Market, Grand street, New York. Branch Store, No. 80 FULTON STREET, Brooklyn. Best Live Geese Feathers always on hand. Iron Bedsteads, Cribs and Hatstands manufactured and got up in the neatest style. Hotels, Steamboats, and the Trade supplied. jan29

GEORGE SAUNDERS' METALLIC TABLET RAZOR STROP. This, the genuine article, has never been equalled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. For sale by J. and S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House. jan29 1y

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. The Great Fire-Proof Safe of the World. Warranted free from dampness. R. G. WILDER & CO., No. 191 BROADWAY, corner of Dey street, New York. jan29

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING and VISITING CARDS, NOTES, &c. These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—BROADWAY, corner Duane st. Orders by mail solicited. feb5 tf

ARRIVAL OF IRISH WHISKEY direct from WISE'S DISTILLERY. Connoisseurs pronounce it **Genuine Irish Whiskey at Last!!!** $2 50 per gallon, 50c. per bottle—a perfect treat. GUINNESS' PORTER, bottled by a celebrated Dublin house. In consequence of the difficulty of procuring GENUINE PORT WINE in the United States, OSBORNE & CO., of Oporto, bottle the oldest vintages. Invalids may rely on getting it exactly as imported, by case or bottle, by JOHN McAULIFFE & CO., 43 NASSAU STREET, cor. of Liberty.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, and Wholesale Dealers in BOOKS and STATIONERY, offer great inducements to the trade, at Nos. 123 and 125 WILLIAM STREET, between John and Fulton. ap17 3m

STEPHEN PHILBIN, GAS FITTING and FIXTURE WARE ROOMS, 707 BROADWAY, connecting with Plumbing Establishment, 331 Fourth street. oct19 tf

GRATES AND FENDERS.—REUBEN PRICE, GRATE and FENDER MANUFACTURER, 434 CANAL STREET, near Varick. I have a general assortment of the latest patterns of Grates and Fenders at wholesale and retail. Owners, Architects and Builders will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere. ap23 tf

UNDER GARMENTS for the MILLION!—MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN—at McLAUGHLIN'S SHIRT and FURNISHING STORE, 269 GREENWICH STREET, corner of Murray, New York. Shirts Made to Measure. jan15

NOTICE.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS procured with dispatch, by JOHN A. McSORLEY, Notary Public, 16 NASSAU ST. ap16tf

The Sixty-ninth Regiment Serenade.—The Sixty-ninth Regiment, under command of Col. Ryan, had a drill on the 29th ult., at the Division Armory in Elm street, and a night parade, visiting the lower part of the city, and afterwards proceeded up Broadway to the St. Nicholas Hotel, and gave a serenade to Mr. Finnagan, who has recently returned from Ireland, whither he was sent to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the Sixty-ninth Regiment at the time they were contemplating a visit, in a body, to that country. Having fallen under the suspicion of being associated with the Phœnix Club, Mr. Finnagan was defeated in the objects of his mission, and returned home.

TOUCH MY HONOR, TOUCH MY LIFE.

BY A DISTINGUISHED IRISH NOVELIST.

The continual dropping of so soft a body as rain-water, will, it is said, in time, wear out the hardest flint; he who goes to Church every Sunday has some chance of being converted at last; many strokes of a small hammer will rend the solid oak; and it was stone after stone that built the pyramids of Egypt. What I would infer from these similes is, that in dealing with human passion, it is oftentimes not so much the force of any particular argument against vice, as its judicious repetition, that must produce a reformation, and it is therefore I wish to see evils combatted with perseverance, which may often be found even more effectual than skill.

The lonely neighborhood, in which Vincent O'Connor spent his childhood, was marked by the usual characteristics of Irish rural scenery. A spacious river flowed within sight of the front windows, its surface generally animated by the view of large vessels of burthen, passing and repassing, between the sea and the nearest trading town, or with turf-boats bearing to the city their lading of fuel from the bogs and creeks along the shore. Behind the house lay a tract of mountain land, thinly populated, and scantily relieved by the cabins and gardens of the peasantry, On one side was a glen, where a noisy river babbled by a mill, a scattered village, and a ruined castle, once the seat of some petty feudal despot, whose power and name had perished long before, and where legend now usurped the place of history.

Mr. O'Connor, father to our hero, was dignified in the popular idiom by a title, which, perhaps, it would be vain to seek amongst the archives of the heralds' college. We translate the phrase in its literal sense, when we say that he was saluted by the country people as the *Knight of the Sheep*, a patriarchal term of honor, bestowed on those who were enriched to a certain extent by the possession of that valuable quadruped. Though possessed of no estate, Mr. O'Connor, as the lessee of nearly all the soil which lay within view of his windows, enjoyed all the respect and influence of a landlord with the cottagers and small farmers who rented under him; an influence which was not a little increased by his easy disposition, good-humor, and cheerfulness amongst his dependents.

As the O'Connors were not wealthy enough, at this time, to keep a tutor in the house, the seven boys, of whom the youngest was our hero, were sent for some time to the chapel-school, an arrangement being made with the master, by which they were kept apart from those pupils of an humbler rank, whose society could not tend to their improvement. Here they obtained the name of the Seven Champions of Christendom; and happy had they been, if the distinction which excluded them from the vulgar sports of the school, were but extended to its castigations; but, alas! the case was far otherwise. And claiming the privilege of biographers, to whom even trifles, which have influenced the character of their hero, seem important, we shall introduce to the reader, the learned Theophilus O'Gallagher, the directing head of this primitive academy.

In the country phrase, it was "given up to Mr. O'Gallagher for being the *brightest* schoolmaster in the barony." He was an excellent grammarian, a capital book-keeper, had a competent knowledge of arithmetic and geometry, and wrote a flourishing hand. His knowledge extended no farther, but what he did know, he knew thoroughly, and he was not deficient in the art (so essential to a teacher) of communicating knowledge with effect. Yet with all this, a greater misfortune in the article of education could scarce befal a child than that of coming under Mr. O'Gallagher's care, and (what is not always the case) it was a misfortune of which none were so sensible as the sufferers themselves. To let the secret out, the chapel-teacher was a man who used the ferula for other ends than as a mere emblem of his dignity. Sam Johnson was not a sterner advocate of the rod than he. In Theophilus O'Gallagher's estimation the groves of Parnassus consisted of a single specie of tree, and that species was *birch*. "Spare the rod, and spoil the child," was, in his opinion, the wisest apothegm that ever issued from human lips upon the subject of instruction. Like many persons of ready talent, he had not patience to bear with the dulness of ordinary understandings, and he made the person responsible for the natural deficiencies of the mind. There was little variety in his modes of punishment, for flagellation was the punishment for every offence. *Hoising*, or, as the boys called it, *highsin'*, was the only chastisement inflicted by this literary Draco, but he allowed them plenty of that. The thresher's flail was not more constantly kept going in harvest than Mr. O'Gallagher's ensign of authority. He gave no rewards at all, but plenty of punishment; sometimes singling out an individual victim for the rod; sometimes when the tumult of the school was at its height, starting from his seat, and going like a hurricane around the room, including all, guilty and innocent, truant and attentive, in one common visitation; while those delinquents set apart for the dernier chastisement of *highsin'* were sent to kneel down in a lonesome corner, until the approach of evening left the master leisure for his daily exercise. The consequence of this system was, that all the ingenuity of the pupils was directed almost exclusively to one point—to the escaping punishment. To furnish an instance, Vincent's brother, Peter O'Connor, "crabbit Pether,' as he was generally termed, was found behind-hand in his lessons on a certain day. As it was a first offence, and Peter was rather a favorite, Mr. O'Gallagher did not "*highse*" him; but while he administered some wholesome chastisement across his shoulders, his suspicions were roused by the loudness of the culprit's cries, and a certain want of genuineness in their expression; to this was added the unusual sound of the strokes as they descended on his back. "Crabbit Pether" was stripped, when, to the laughter of the school, a suit of armor was disclosed, consisting of reiterated folds of waste paper, torn from old copy-books and arithmetical exercises; nor was this the only instance in which a similar deception was resorted to. Such trifles might seem unworthy of mention in so important a memoir as that of our hero, except that they show to what arts a pupil will be driven by the injudicious severity of an instructor. For the rest, Mr. O'Gallagher's school was conducted with sufficient regularity. From nine in the morning till six in the evening, his pupils were kept close at work, seated each upon a block of stone, disposed in due succesion round the walls. At sunset they were summoned to prayer, after which they all retired to their homes, some two or three miles distant. On Saturdays the establishment was broken up at three, for the purpose of allowing them time to sweep the earthen floor clean of its literary refuse, and set all in order for the service of the ensuing day. The choice of reading-books being left to the discretion of the parents who were for the most part ignorant of the commonest rudiments of learning, Mr. O'Gallagher's school presented in that respect a curious assortment.

The country people who thought it much to pay half-a-crown a quarter for their children's "schoolin'," made shift in various ways to avoid additional expense in the article of books. Sometimes they purchased a volume with much bargaining at a fair or market;—sometimes of a travelling pedler,—often trusting to some mouldy treatise, which was either presented by a neighbor, or inherited through successive generations, seldom inquiring into the nature of its contents, and always satisfied to hear that it was a "*reading book* and complete from cover to cover." The O'Connors suffered not a little for their dignity while under Mr. O'Gallagher's tuition, being set apart at a table in a corner, and not even allowed to enjoy the plebeian comforts of the great fire, which composed of "sods apiece" from all the scholars, blazed upward near the open door. Add to this their many disputes with the young clowns who refused deferring to their rank by calling them "Master;" so early did they begin to suffer to the martyrdom of etiquette.

Vincent O'Connor was in his seventh year, and the eldest of that name in his seventeenth, when, having done what they reasonably could for their children's heads, Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor began to turn their attention to the other extremity. With what glee did the young people receive the intelligence that Mr. Thady Houlahan, a travelling dancing master, had been engaged to introduce them to the graces! On a Monday evening he was expected to arrive. It was calm and sunny, and all eyes were fixed on the avenue which led to the high road. A figure appears,—there is no mistaking the regulated step, the motions that seem all attuned to harmony, even though the violin and bow, but ill concealed beneath the skirts of the body-coat, had not betrayed the calling of its owner. What ecstasy did the first twang of the fiddle-strings send through the whole mansion of the O'Connors! and oh! with what eyes and ears of admiration did the seven brothers group around to hear the merry notes of *Trip to the Cottage* and *St. Patrick's Day in the Morning!* and with what stale and weary effect did Mr. Theophilus O'Gallagher come before them on the following day, with his Erasmus and Cornelius Nepos! And here we cannot avoid remarking on the vulgar error, which supposes that a greater value is set by the world upon the labors of the head than those of the inferior portion of the frame; Mr. Houlahan receiving a full Irish half guinea for his weekly course of instruction, while poor O'Gallagher was content that the same sum should reward his efforts during the course of each revolving quarter!

Nevertheless, few men of his craft earned their hire so well as Mr. Houlahan. He was an able-bodied, muscular fellow, from the wilds of Kerry, with the agility of a mountain goat, and the

vigor of a young horse, and as deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of his profession as the *Maitre a danser* of *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*. On the following day, tables, chairs, and loose furniture of every kind were removed, in order that the parlor might be left clear for the dancing-master and his pupils; and the former commenced operations, by giving the wondering family a specimen of his own abilities in his art. The eye could scarce follow him in his flights from corner to corner; nor did either walls or ceiling appear safe from his assaults. Never did Mrs. O'Connor congratulate herself more sincerely than on the previous arrangement, which placed her furniture out of harm's way.

The servants, crowding at the open door, lifted up their hands and eyes with exclamations of wonder. As Mr. Houlahan's steps were all of his own invention (for he rather aimed at originality than fashion), it may easily be conceived how much the O'Connors profited under his instructions. He was a genius in his art, and of course a theorist, who aimed at the reformation of the whole world in the article of dancing; and deplored the degeneracy of modern heels, with as much zeal and eloquence as some philosophers use in bewailing the depravity of modern heads and hearts. As a substitute for the movement called "one, two, three," used by ordinary teachers, and which this wild Kerry man conceived to be insufferably tame, he taught his pupils a certain nimble "hop" in which, while one foot alternately took a bound and a hop, the other followed in the air, in a manner so eccentric and grotesque that no one can understand who has not actually witnessed its effect. Disapproving also of the monotonous manner in which gentlemen are taught to let their arms hang by their sides, in dancing, as if those important members were of no other use than to turn a lady round or lead her to a seat, he instructed the O'Connors in a variety of motions with the arms, corresponding to those of the feet, now placing them *akimbo*, now waving them around the head, after the manner of female opera-dancers, with several other vagaries of the most ridiculous description. It seemed to be his leading principle, that head, hands, and feet, no part of the frame should be idle, from the time the music began until it ceased; so that in a school, where he presided, there was always quite as much dancing in the air as there was upon the ground. But in justice to Mr. Houlahan it is only right that we should introduce the reader to his "dancin' school," and let him judge for himself.

Behold, then, the small parlor of Rath O'Connor cleared for action; Mr. Houlahan, violin in hand, standing firm as a *whole-length* upon one foot, while the other is pointed forward in the fourth position, looking as if air, not earth, were his natal element. Six of the O'Connors, all equipped in "dancin' pumps an white stockin's," occupying the wooden form of the hall—promoted to the parlor upon this occasion, as being less liable to suffer from accidents than more appropriate furniture. The seventh, standing on the floor, is making awkward attempts to imitate the free sweep and vigor of his instructor's foot, and Mrs. O'Connor quietly knitting at the window, and watching the progress of her children's education.

"Now, Mr. Ulick! Hould up your head, sir, and show what you can do. Cut three times now before you come to the ground —very good! Once again—higher!—higher! Don't come down yet—ah, sir, I am teaching you to dance and not to walk—what business have you of two feet on the ground together? One would fancy you were in the hands of those city dancin' masters, who teach their pupils to go one—two—three—one—two—three, about a room as cautiously as if the floor were strewed with new-laid eggs. Make it a maxim, Mr. Ulick, from the time you get up to dance till you sit down again, never to let the two feet touch the floor together for a second; and the longer you can keep both in the air the better. Now—spring off the ball o' the foot—that's it—higher! Ah, fie for shame, sir, one would think you were going on with one of those *minutes*, as they call 'em, where a man might as well be following a funeral—for any real dancing that's in 'em. Now, sir, cut three times! stay up! Don't come down awhile! Ah, but you have come down to some purpose."

A dismal roar from poor Ulick rent the room. In his efforts to comply with his instructor's directions to "stay up, and not to come down awhile," he bent his knees so as to miss footing, and was thrown forward on his hands and nose, from which last a crimson deluge presently burst forth. Mrs. O'Connor conveyed the fallen hero to her dressing-room, not altogether soothed by the rough consolations of Mr. Houlahan, who reminded Ulick, as he raised him from the ground, that "courage became a man," "no pain, no glory," and "it would be all well before he was twice married."

There was an awful *step* of Mr. Houlahan's own invention which deserves celebrity. It was called the "*rocking-step*," and was performed by crossing the feet so as to bring the outer ankles close together, and then rocking the person to and fro upon the toes without change of place. Black was the morning when first Mr. Houlahan set the young O'Connors at work to learn it. He kept them rocking all that day, but on the following morning his troop were found disabled for action. Some were incapable of moving or standing, others were even obliged to keep their beds, and some had strained their ankles. Mrs. O'Connor, who had her misgivings about the grace or fashion of this curious movement, was decided by its results to interpose her veto, and to beg that there might be no more *rocking* at Rath O'Connor. But this imaginative votary of Terpsichore heard her with a laugh of compassion.

"It is just as I expected Mrs. O'Connor, excuse me, but it is very natural that ladies who know nothing whatsoever of the *profession* should think as you do, but it is sheer ignorance, ma'am,—sheer ignorance. It was just so, ma'am, with your neighbor, Mrs. Tobin. I attended her daughters for three months. Well, ma'am, what do you think? I set about teaching Miss Tobin the rocking-step. You know Miss Tobin, ma'am, a very nice figure; a little stiff from monitors and strait-lacing; but I fancy I have improved her. Well, ma'am, I set about teaching the young lady to *rock*. She complained just as these young gentlemen do, and in two days, each instep was as big as a pot. Down came Mrs. Tobin like a distracted woman, just as you did, ma'am, awhile ago. Oh, Mr. Houlahan! Oh, you wicked man! You've lamed my child for life! She never will walk a step. What will become o' me? What will become o' me when Mr Tobin comes home and finds her in this condition? I listened to her, ma'am—I listened to her. 'What will I do? She must go to the salt water!' 'Leave your daughter to me, Mrs. Tobin,' says I, 'just now, don't say another word, but leave her to me.' She did so, ma'am, at last. In three days both swelling and pain were gone, and Miss Tobin could *rock* as well and as long as myself. These things are nothing, ma'am, when one is used to them."

Mr. O'Connor, however, who could be firm, in some cases, was so in this, so that the rocking-step was given up, and Mr. Houlahan, lamenting the blindness and prejudice of the times, continued to teach his original country dances and hornpipes, his reels of two, and reels of three, and reels of four, and reels of all kinds, without the use of this master-stroke of his invention, as he considered it.

There was one point in particular on which the worthy "Knight of the Sheep" and his helpmate endeavored to impress their children with resolute principles. The stories and conversations which the latter were in the habit of hearing at the fireside impressed them early with a horror of the national practice of duelling, which, at that time, made many of their countrymen wretched at home, and the pests of society abroad.

One evening, while the family were seated around the parlor fire, their hospitality was claimed by Mr. Featherspring, a lieutenant in the city staff, and an acquaintance of Mr. O'Connor, who called in to claim a portion of the stranger's room, on his way to town. This "stranger's room," it should have been mentioned, in compliment to the hospitality of this worthy family, was the best apartment in the house, fitted up for the sole accommodation of passing acquaintance; and seldom (to give all parties their due) was it ever left unoccupied.

Young Featherspring being introduced, and room made for him between Mr. O'Gallagher and the dancing master, the conversation was renewed with spirit, while Mrs. O'Connor gave orders to make some addition to the customary evening meal, in consideration of the stranger. Her husband, meanwhile, finding his circle of listeners larger than usual, could not resist the temptation of telling a story, and began, as usual, with general denunciations of the practice of duelling, and warning his children never to engage in so criminal a practice; that the laws of God and man were against it, and that its certain consequences were misery in the present life, and ruin in the next. This excellent advice he then proceeded to illustrate, by relating an occurence to which he had been a witness, when he was a young man—how, having business in Cork, he dined with a gentleman, a provision merchant, who took him in the evening to one of those gaming houses where the young officers and other men of pleasure, residing in the city, used to assemble—"for gambling," said Mr. O'Connor, "was then more followed in Ireland than it is at present"—how one of the gamblers was detected in staking false guineas by a young gentleman—how they fought, and how the gambler, who was a great swordsman, succeeded in penning the young gentleman, who was no swordsman at all, into a corner, where he made a lunge, in order to *nail him to the door*, but the other avoiding the thrust by a nimble jerk, the gambler's sword stuck fast in the wood, and his antagonist ran him through the body.

"Well done," cried Captain Featherspring, "I dare say his pocket was found full up of counters, and I give the young man credit for his coolness; but I saw a cooler thing than that with my own eyes."

"Cooler than that?" cried Mr. O'Gallagher.

"Cooler than that?" echoed the dancing master.

"Aye, cooler than that," replied the Captain; "I was second to Sir Frederick Fitzball—you know Sir Frederick—when he called out young Lord Carrytierce about spattering his sister's poplin. He did what the gambler failed to do—he *nailed* the Viscount to the wall—the point went three inches into the brick work after passing through his body. Sir Frederick was about to draw the weapon out, when the Viscount (he was a very gentlemanly fellow) said with a courteous smile, 'Take care, Sir Frederick, don't draw it out awhile until I have wiped the mortar off the point with my handkerchief.'"

Being put to his mettle by this story, Mr. O'Connor told another which drew on another, and another, of various characters, the sanguinary, the humorous, and the elegant—of duels between wits, and duels between gentlemen, and duels between cowards, and duels between duellists, of side-front, full-front, and three-quarter combatants—of some, who by skill and practice, could reduce their dimensions to a thinness which made them a nice mark to hit even at twelve paces—of some who always put on their spectacles, and turned their broad front to the foe—and of others, who knew how, by a cunning disposal of a handkerchief, a pistol stock, a pocket-book, and other appendages to cover all the most important vital points—of some who could not "hit a hay-stack" off the ground, and yet had never missed their aim upon it; and of others who could "pink" the ace of hearts, or blow the head off a tom-tit when alone, and yet could never touch their man upon the ground—of duels in the tavern and in the field, at twelve, at ten, at six paces distance, along a room, across a table, at the ends of a handkerchief. Nay, Mr. O'Connor related an instance where the parties had actually agreed to put the muzzles of the pistols (so inveterate were they) into each other's mouths, "and yet, would you believe it?" said he, "one of them escaped."

"I can't conceive that possible," said Mr. O'Gallagher.

"Nor I," added the dancing master.

Even Captain Featherspring looked inquisitive.

"Why," resumed Mr. O'Connor, "just as one second was about to give the signal, the other cried to his principal, "Jack, look hither!" Jack turned his head, and, just in time, for the ball passed out through his left cheek, doing him little hurt, while his opponent was killed upon the spot."

To match this story Featherspring told another of a very large man, who, fighting with a very small one, described with chalk the size of his antagonist's person upon his own, and bade him take notice that anything outside that mark was *murther*. The ball was thus kept up between the story-tellers, who seemed perfect in all the "affairs of honor" that made the clubs echo since the *menti par la gorge* of Francis the First to his neighbor Charles, or even before, and many stories were told or alluded to as might have prolonged the life of Schehezerade for one thousand and one night's longer, if the Sultan had been cruel enough to persist in putting his vow in execution when her stock was out. Sometimes their heroes were naval, sometimes military, sometimes civil, sometimes royal, sometimes noble, sometimes in one hemisphere, sometimes in another. Of the manner, feelings, and principles of all they seemed well informed, from their own good-natured countrymen, who took off their hats and made a courteous bow before they proceeded to cut each other's throats, to the back woodsman of America, who fights with slugs and rifle, or that still more remote corner of society, where the combatants decide the point of honor by taking each other by the forelock, and trying which shall gouge the other's eye out with his finger. The causes, likewise, of these mortal encounters were as various as the manners and persons of the combatants. Whether it was for maligning the reputation of a wife, or treading on her skirts, insulting the memory of a parent, or hurting his son's corns, the "satisfaction" and the remedy were all the same. From this they passed to the origin of the practice which Mr. O'Connor derived from the customs of the northern savages, while Captain Featherspring maintained it to be an offshoot of chivalry. This was indignantly repelled by William, Mr. O'Connor's eldest son, who showed, with much acuteness, that nothing was less akin than the barbarous duel to the true spirit of chivalry and knight-errantry, one of the most heroic institutions, as he observed, that shed a light on human history, however subsequently brought into contempt by the ravings of licentious rhymesters and romantic scribblers.

"For mercy's sake, William," said Mrs. O'Connor, entering the room, "have you let them draw *you* into the controversy? I beg now that there may be no more bloodshed for to-night."

The gentlemen readily complied. A travelling piper was introduced, and treated to a seat behind the door, and a tumbler of punch, in return for which he favored the company with *Alexander's March* and *The Little Red Fox*, two favorite Irish *concert* pieces, which never fail to throw the listeners into ecstacies of alternate joy and woe. A dance followed; the boys cut and shuffled, and Mr. Houlahan rocked to admiration, while the servants and tenants' wives crowded at the door "to see," until the clock struck twelve, the latest hour to which nightly amusements were ever protracted within the sober walls of Rath O'Connor.

Soon after, his parent's, in order to finish our heroe's education, determined to send him for some time on a visit to his uncle, Mr. Guerin, of the city of ****, and a wealthy brother of our neighbor, Peter Guerin, in order that he might be placed at one of the principal schools in the city, and he was now informed that his departure was to take place as soon as the necessary preparations could be made. The desire to see a city reconciled our hero, in some degree, to his forlorn condition, and he beheld with sleepless eyes the first dawning of the day that was to convey him to town. All was soon ready. It was a soft autumn morning—

> The boat was on the shore,
> And the bark was on the sea,

and after a whole volume of "a-chrees," and "a-sthores," and blessings often repeated, he left the house, accompanied as far as the shore by Mr. Houlahan, the dancing master, who still paid an occasional visit to the O'Connors, in order to refresh the memory of his pupils, and to listen to some of Mr. O'Connor's duelling stories. On the way, this gifted votary of the graces favored Vincent with some parting advice, if not so important, at least a great deal longer than that of his worthy parents.

"Now, mind me, Mr. Vincent," he said, as they reached the shore, "an' remember what I tell you. You know how to dance: let no one persuade you to learn any other steps than those you have got from me. I say this because your friends in **** may be persuading you to go to some o' those city dancin' schools where you'll learn anything but dancin'. If you want to keep your feet in practice, when you go into your own bedroom late at night, or early in the morning, you can dance over all your steps to yourself, an' whistle the tunes, as you know the most of 'em. But if once you let a city dancin' master take hold o' you you're gone for ever."

Much more he said to enforce the observance of his counsel, and Vincent, who took it quite seriously, resolved not to neglect this, while he remembered the more weighty instructions of his parents. The tide was now upon the turn; and the dark sails of the turf-boat were flapping loose in the wind. Vincent stepped into the cot which waited at the shore, and soon beheld the fair lawn and gardens of his home fleet rapidly behind him.

Vincent soon entered on a new course of studies at the city "microcosm." The ancient athletic exercises, so highly approved by the learned Martinus Scriblerus, were cultivated by the scholars with peculiar diligence, particularly that of "bating the concait out of one another," called by Virgil the cæstus, and by moderns the "*mill*," or manly art of self-defence. In emulation likewise of the heroic manners of Sparta under the code of Lycurgus, and of some tribes of North American Indians, they habituated each other to bodily endurance by every possible means; sometimes leaving pins stuck with the point uppermost on their neighbor's form, sometimes putting wax unawares into his hair; sometimes tormenting him with popguns, or hawshooters; and inuring him to the endurance of "the world's dread laugh," by every species of ridicule and insult. Even out of school their studies were not interrupted, the greater part of their time being occupied in forming classes, on the more retired streets or quays, for what they called a "batter," being an encounter (either among themselves, or with boys of a neighboring school) resembling those of the ancient *velites*, except that our heroes dispensed for the most part with the use of slings, and cast their missiles from the hand. Woe waited the windows and passengers in the luckless street in which "Mr. Murphy's boys," and "Mr. Casey's boys" happened to meet on their return from school! nor was even the appearance of that awful personage, the city bailiff, at all times certain to procure their immediate dispersion. One of these classes in particular, from the nature of their weapons (a small round slate, scalloped at the edges in order to inflict the sharper wound), distinguished themselves by their dexterity at mischief. Nor amid this cultivation of the bodily faculties was the mind neglected. Still emulating the spirit of the Spartan lawgiver, the boys learned early to deceive their master, and each other, sometimes *miching* on a false excuse, or putting forward the clock an hour or two, while the master took his customary noontide nap, devices which (still on the system of Licurgus) were only punished when detected. Their ingenuity was likewise exercised in breaking the hearts of servants with runaway knocks, forcing the staples off the store locks, and the "rappers" off the doors at night.

Occasionally, in their leisure moments, a few of the boys turned their attention to picking up a little Latin and Greek, together with some science, but it was in the branches above mentioned they chiefly excelled. There was one boy, and only one, who presented a singular exception to the habits of all the school.

It was Henry Keating, with whom Vincent soon contracted an intimate friendship. He was a dull, heavy boy, but of indefatigable application and extraordinary patience. His shoulders were hooped from study, and his countenance seemed incapable of angry expression. He never miched, never battered, never gave a runaway knock, nor ran away with a knocker, but seemed resolved to supply by application at his books what he wanted in capacity.

Meanwhile, Vincent did not neglect the advice of Mr. Houlahan, the dancing master. Early one morning, rising about four o'clock, and reproaching himself for his long neglect of this part of his education, he began in the full vigor of his youth and spirits to set feet and arms to work, while he whistled *Trip to the Cottage*, and practised Houlahan's original "hop" with all his might. It happened that old Guerin had retired early to rest the night before with a violent head-ache, slept in the room beneath, was awakened by the noise, and sat up in his bed utterly unable to conceive the cause of the unusual tumult which threatened to bring down the ceiling overhead, and that without much delay. Vincent, remembring the surprising agility of Mr. Houlahan, was still in the full glory of the "hop," and whistling like a canary, when he was struck mute and motionless by observing, in one of his numerous circumlocutions, the red nightcap and wondering countenance of old Guerin at the half-open door.

"A'Vin, my child," said the latter; "couldn't you choose some other time for dancing besides four o'clock in the morning?"

Poor Vincent had no reply to make, and the glover, after waiting for one a little time in vain, closed the door, and returned to his interrupted slumbers. This circumstance, however, determined the old man to carry into effect what he had long been meditating, namely, the allowing both his own son and Vincent to attend a neighboring dancing school, which was the most respectable and best conducted in the city. Here Vincent found his friend Keating, Osborne, and many of his schoolfellows, with the sons and daughters of the most respectable citizens of ****. Old Guerin, who loved a joke, and owed Vincent a slight grudge for his broken slumbers, accompanied the boys himself, and informed the master, in their presence, that his own son, he feared, was rather backward; "but, for this boy," said he, laying his hand on Vincent's shoulder, and patting it in an encouraging manner, "he dances like a fairy—he'll make a rare figure in your school, Mr. Keepitup, I promise you."

For the first time in his iife, vanity seized upon poor Vincent's heart. He had been observing the dancers in the school, and thought them ineffably tame. The gentlemen never rose half a foot above the ground, and the young ladies feet seemed, to his eye, as unwilling to separate as if they were never again to meet. O for the free fling and energy of the muscular Kerryman! How Mr. Houlahan would astonish them all if he were here! They had no idea of what dancing was. But as Mr. Houlahan's absence was an evil for which there was no remedy, Vincent secretly determined to do all in his own power to give them a genuine specimen of the art.

Accordingly, after Peter had received his lesson, it was with a throbbing heart he heard the master summon him to show what he could do. It happened to be one of what that gentleman called his "public nights," when the parents and grown up friends of the pupils were invited to witness their manœuvres, or rather their *piedœuvres*, so that the seats around the room, which was very extensive, presented, as the newspapers politely express it, "a galaxy of rank and fashion." But Vincent had predetermined to give them manœuvres, and *piedœuvres* and *teteœuvres* into the bargain. All was now silent, the extensive floor was cleared, and all eyes bent on the young pupil, when the violin struck up a joyous measure, and Vincent, waiving his arms once or twice above his head (like an aeronaut bidding farewell to earth), sprung on high in all the zeal of Mr. Houlahan's "hop." The effect answered to the full old Guerin's expectations. For a time, an occasional titter only betrayed the feeling which was excited by this singular display; but when Vincent, gaining warmth and animation at every instant, bounded like a young Bacchanal with reboubled vigor from floor to ceiling, and from wall to wall, with feet and arms and head and all in motion, a roar of irresistible laughter shook the building, in which the spectators, the master, old Guerin, Osborne, and even Keating joined.

"That will do, Master O Connor," said the master, who trembled for his chandeliers; "that will do, sir, very good—capital. I'm sure you'll be a credit to my school before you leave it. I wish some of those gentlemen who laugh so heartily would take as much pains as you do."

(To be continued.)

[COPYRIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW.]

A POPULAR HISTORY OF IRELAND.

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE EMANCIPATION OF THE CATHOLICS.

By Thomas D'Arcy McGee, M.P.P.

BOOK III.

WAR OF SUCCESSION.

CHAPTER II.

THE CONTEST BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH—RISE OF THE FAMILY OF O'CONOR.

Four years before the death of Thorlogh O'Brien, a Prince destined to be the life-long rival of his great son, had succeeded to the kingship of the northern tribes. This was Donald, son of Ardgall, Prince of Aileach, sometimes called "O" and sometimes "Mac" Laughlin. Donald had reached the mature age of forty when he succeeded in the course of nature to his father, Ardgall, and was admittedly the first man of the north, not only in station but for personal graces and advantages for wisdom, wealth, liberality, and love of military adventure.

Murkertach, or Murtogh O'Brien, was of nearly the same age as his rival, and his equal, if not superior in talents, both for peace and war. During the last years of his father's reign and illness, he had been the real ruler of the south, and had enforced the claims of Cashel on all the tribes of Leath Mogha, from Dublin to Galway. In the year 1094, by mutual compact, brought about through the intercession of the Archbishop of Armagh and the great body of the clergy, north and south—and still more perhaps by the pestilence and famine which raged at intervals during the last years of the eleventh century—this ancient division of the midland *esker*, running east and west, was solemnly restored by consent of both parties, and Leath Mogha and Leath Conn became for the moment independent territories. And so thoroughly did the Church enter into the arrangement, that, at the Synod of Rath-Brazil, held a few years later, the seats of the twelve Bishops of the southern half were grouped round the Archbishop of Cashel, while the twelve of the northern half were ranged round the Archbishop of Armagh. The two Bishops of Meath, the ancient mensal of the monarchy, seem to have occupied a middle station between the benches of the north and south.

Notwithstanding the solemn compact of 1094, Murtogh did not long cease to claim the title, nor to seek the hostages of all Ireland. As soon as the fearful visitations with which the country had closed were passed over, he resumed his warlike forays, and found Donald of Aileach nothing loath to try again the issue of arms. Each Prince, however, seems to have been more anxious to coerce or interest the secondary chiefs in his own behalf than to meet his rival in the old-style pitched battle. Murtogh's annual march was usually along the Shannon, into Leitrim, thence north by Sligo, and across the Erne and Finn into Donegal and Derry. Donald's annual excursion led commonly along the Bann, into Dalriada and Ulidia, thence by way of Newry, across the Boyne, into Meath, and from Westmeath into North Munster. In one of these forays, at the very opening of the twelfth century, Donald surprised Kincorra in the absence of its lord, razed the fort and levelled the buildings to the earth. But the next season the southern king paid him back in kind, when he attacked and demolished Aileach, and caused each of his soldiers to carry off a stone of the ruin in his knapsack. "I never heard of the billeting of grit stones," exclaims a Bard of those days, though I have heard of the billeting of soldiers: but now we see the stones of Aileach billeted on the horses of the King of the West!"

Such circuits of the Irish kings, especially in days of opposition, were repeated with much regularity. They seem to have set out commonly in May—or soon after the festival of Easter—and when the tour of the island was made, they occupied about six weeks in duration. The precise number of men, who took part in these visitations, is nowhere stated, but in critical times no Prince, claiming the perilous honor of *Ard-Righ*, would be likely to march with less than from five to ten thousand men. The movements of such a multitude must have been attended with many oppressions and inconveniences; their encampment for even a week in any territory must have been a serious burthen to the resident inhabitants, whether hostile or hospitable. Yet this was one inevitable consequence of the breaking up of the federal centre at Tara. In earlier days, the *Ard-Righ*, on his election, or in an emergency, made an armed procession through the Island. Ordinarily, however, his suffragans visited him, and not he them; all Ireland went up to Tara to the *Feis*, or to the festivals of Baltine and Samhain. Now that there was no Tara to go to, the monarch, or would-be monarch, found it indispensable to show himself often, and to exercise his authority in person, among every considerable tribe in the Island. To do justice to Murtogh O'Brien, he does not appear to have sought occasions of employing force when on these expeditions, but rather to have acted the part of an armed negotiator. On his return from the demolition of Aileach (A.D. 1101), among other acts of munificence, he, in an assembly of the clergy of La Leath Mogha, made a solemn gift of the city of Cashel, free of all rents and dues, to the Archbishop and the Clergy, forever. His munificence to churches, and his patronage of holy men, were eminent traits in this Prince's character. And the clergy of that age were eminently worthy of the favors of their Princes. Their interposition frequently brought abont a truce between the northern and southern kings. In the year 1103, the hostages of both were placed in costody with Donald, Archbishop of Armagh, to guarentee a twelvemonth's peace. But the next season the contest was renewed. Murtogh besieged Armagh for a week, which Donald of Aileach successfully defended, until the siege was abandoned. In a subsequent battle the northern force defeated one division of Murtogh's allies in Iveagh, under the Prince of Leinster, who fell on the field, with the lords of Idrone, Ossory, Desies, Kerry, and the Dublin Danes. Murtogh himself, with another division of his troops, was on an incursion into Antrim, when he heard of this defeat. The northern visitors carried off among other spoils the royal tent and standard, a trophy which gave new bitterness on the one side, and new confidence on the other. Donald, the good Archbishop, the following year (A.D. 1105) proceeded to Dublin, where Murkertach was, or was soon expected, to renew the previous peace between North and South, but he fell suddenly ill soon after his arrival, and caused himself to be carried homewards in haste. At a church by the wayside, not far from Dublin, he was anointed and received the viaticum. He survived, however, to reach Armagh, where he expired on the 12th day of August. Kellach, latinized Celsus, his saintly successor, was promoted to the Primacy, and solemnly consecrated on Saint Adamnan's day following—the 23d of September, 1105.

Archbishop Celsus, whose accession was equally well received in Munster as in Ulster, followed in the footsteps of his pious predecessor, in taking a decided part with neither Leath Mogha nor Leath Conn. When, in the year 1110, both parties marched to Slieve-Fonaid, with a view to a challenge of battle, Celsus interposed between them the *Eachall-Isa*—and a solemn truce followed; again, three years later, when they confronted each other in Iveagh, in Down, similar success attended a similar interposition. Three years later Murtogh O'Brien was seized with so severe an illness, that he became like to a living skeleton, and though he recovered sufficiently to resume the exercise of authority he never regained his full health. He died on a spiritual retreat, at Lismore, on the 4th of the Ides of March, A.D. 1119, and was buried at Killaloe. His great rival, Donald of Leath Conn, did not long survive him: he died at Derry, also in a religious house, on the 5th of the Ides of February, A.D. 1121.

While these two able men were thus for more than a quarter of a century struggling for the supremacy, a third power was gradually strengthening itself west of the Shannon, destined to profit by the contest, more than either of the principals. This was the family of O'Conor, of Roscommon, who derived their pedigree from the same stock as the O'Neils, and their name from Conor, an ancestor, who ruled over Connaught, towards the end of the ninth century. Two or three of their line before Conor had possessed the same rank and title, but it was by no means regarded as an adjunct of the house of Rathcrogan, before the time at which we have arrived. Their co-relatives, sometimes their rivals, but oftener their allies, were the O'Ruarcs of O'Breffny; McDermots of Moylurg, the O'Flahertys of *Iar* or West Connaught, the O'Shaughnessys, O'Heynes, and O'Dowdas. The great neighboring family of O'Kelly had sprung from a different branch of the far-spreading Gaelic tree. At the opening of the twelfth century, Thorlogh More O'Conor, son of Ruari of the Yellow Hound, son of Hugh of the Broken Spear, was the recognized head of his race, both for valor and discretion. By some historians he is called the half-brother of Murtogh O'Brien, and it is certain that he was the faithful ally of that powerful Prince. In the early stages of the recent contest between North and South, Donald of Aileach had presented himself at Rathcrogan, the residence of O'Conor, who entertained him for a fortnight, and gave him hostages; but Connaught finally sided with Munster, and thus, by a decided policy, escaped being ground to powder, as corn is ground between the mill-stones. But the nephew and successor of Murtogh was not prepared to reciprocate to Connaught the support it had rendered to Munster, but rather looked for its continuance to himself. Connor O'Brien, who became King of Munster in 1120, resisted all his life the pretensions of any house but his own to the southern half-kingdom, and against a less powerful or less politic antagonist, his energy and capacity would have been certain to prevail. The posterity of Malachy in Meath, as well as the Princes of Aileach, were equally hostile to the designs of the new aspirant. One line had given three, another seven, another twenty kings to Erin—but who had ever heard of an *Ard-Righ* coming out of Connaught? 'Twas so, they reasoned, in those days of fierce family pride, and so they acted. Yet Thorlogh, son of Ruari, son of Hugh, proved himself in the fifteen years' war, previous to his accession (1021 to 1136), more than a match for all his enemies. He had been chief of his tribe since the year 1106, and from the first had begun to lay his far forecasting plans for the sovereignty. He had espoused the cause of the house of O'Brien, and had profited by that alliance. Nor were all his thoughts given to war. He had bridged the river Suca at Ballinasloe, and the Shannon at Athlone and Shannon harbor, and the same year these works were finished (1120 or '21) he celebrated the ancient games at Tailtean, in assertion of his claim to the monarchy. His main difficulty was the stubborn pride of Munster, and the valor and enterprise of Connor O'Brien, surnamed Connor "of the fortresses." Of the years following his assertion of his title, few passed without war between those Provinces. In 1121 and 1127, Thorlogh triumphed in the south, took hostages from Lismore to Tralee, and returned home exultingly; a few years later the tide turned, and Connor O'Brien was equally victorious against him, in the heart of his own country. Thorlogh played off in the south the ancient jealousy of the Eugenian houses against the Dalcassians, and thus weakened both, to his own advantage. In the year 1126 he took Dublin and raised his son to the lordship, as Dermid of Leinster, and Thorlogh O'Brien had done formerly: marching southward he encamped in Ormond, from Lammas to St. Bridget's day, and overran Munster with his troops in all directions, taking Cork, Cashel, Ardfinnan, and Tralee. Celsus, the holy Primate of Armagh, deploring the evils of this protracted year, left his peaceful city, and spent thirteen months in the south and west, endeavoring to reconcile, and bind over to the peace the contending kings. In these days the Irish Hierarchy performed, perhaps their highest part—that of peace-makers and preachers of good will to men. When in 1132 and '33 the tide had temporarily turned against Thorlogh, and Connor O'Brien had united Munster, Leinster and Meath, against him, the Archbishop of Tuam performed effectually the office of mediator, preserving not only his own Province, but the whole country, from the most sanguinary consequences. In the year 1130, the holy Celsus had rested from his labors, and Malachy, the illustrious friend of St. Bernard, was nominated as his successor. At that time he was absent in Munster, as the Vicar of the aged Primate, engaged in a mission of peace, when the crozier and the dying message of his predecessor were delivered to him. He returned to Armagh, where he found that Maurice, son of Donald, had been intruded as Archbishop in the *interim*, and to which city peace, order, and unity, were not even partially restored, until two years later—A. D. 1132.

The reign of Thorlogh O'Conor over Leath Mogha, or as Ard-Righ "with opposition," is dated by the best authorities from the year 1136. He was then in his forty-eighth year, and had been chief of his tribe from the early age of eighteen. He afterwards reigned for twenty years, and those years, and the early career of his son Roderick, are full of instruction, in reference to the events which follow—we must relate them somewhat in detail. We again ask the reader to observe the consequences of the destruction of the federal bond among the Irish; how every Province has found an ambitious dynasty of its own, which each contends shall be supreme; how the ambition of the great families grows insatiable as the ancient rights and customs decay; how the law of Patrick enacted in the fifth century is no longer quoted or regarded; how the law of the strong hand alone decides the quarrel of these proud, unyielding Princes.

(To be continued.)

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

The Constabulary having received information that Henry D'Alton, *alias* Tighe, the person who gave the information which led to the arrests on the 12th of December last, and for whose apprehension a reward was offered, had returned to Belfast, a party proceeded to his father's residence, 19 Eliza street. They found the door securely bolted, but gained admittance by the next house into the yard, and succeeded in arresting D'Alton after a desperate struggle. He was found covered with straw in a pig-sty, and was armed with a pitchfork, with which he endeavored to strike one of the officers of justice. After having been handcuffed, he was brought to the police-office, whence he will be conveyed to the county jail. The arrest of this man is considered of the utmost importance by the authorities.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

The *Northern Whig* says, in reference to the linen manufacture: "The extent of bleaching-ground covered with goods, and the process of finish, are at present very considerable, and all the after-labor connected with that department of the trade can now be effected with great rapidity. The quantity of linen sent into the warehouses continues very extensive. Sales, for so far in the month, have been pretty large, though not equal to the amount anticipated in the earlier part of the season. The improved business on the continent, and the very stirring demand for linens in that part of the world, have had the best effect on the trade of the North of Ireland, and if our Gallic neighbors would only let their people have the advantage of a partially open market for British made goods, the trade in that direction would set in with a force that could not fail to prove of the highest advantage to both nations."

Professor Stevelly, of Belfast, writes to the *Athenæum:* "Yesterday the lady of William H. Patterson, Esq, son to my friend, Robert Patterson, Esq., the naturalist, presented him with a daughter. This child has now a great-great grandmother, Mrs. Armstrong, living at Mount Pleasant square, above one hundred years old, in full health and enjoyment of all her faculties. The little stranger has also two great-grandmothers living, one great-grandfather, two grandfathers, and one grandmother; thus presenting an instance which, as far as my experience reaches, is unique of five generations in one family all living at the same time."

Tar barrels were lighted in Belfast in celebration of the release of the State prisoners from custody.

Armagh.

The *Whig* thus describes the Orange party in Lisburn: "A correspondent writes to say that, after the conclusion of the "Martin case" at the assizes, the town of Lisburn was paraded, for two or three nights successively, by an immense mob, shouting and huzzaing through the streets, to the great annoyance of the peaceable inhabitants. The procession was headed by a number of men with drums and fifes, playing party tunes; and in the body of the crowd there were individuals armed with firearms, and numerous shots were fired off, as it were, to celebrate what was thought a triumph in favor of the Martins. As two poor fellows lost their lives in the sad affair at Hilden, and for which the Martins were tried at the County Courthouse, the rejoicing was most unseemly, especially as it was carried on within earshot of the bereaved relatives of the deceased men, Hughes and Kelly."

The Lords Justices have issued a proclamation declaring that for the future the town of Lisburn shall be a polling place at parliamentary elections for the County of Antrim, that the barony of Upper Massareene be detached from the polling district of Antrim and become the polling district for the town of Lisburn; and that the polling district of the town of Antrim shall consist of the baronies of Upper Antrim, Lower Massareene, and Upper Toome only.

Down.

The fierce and often-renewed conflicts between the Dromara Orangemen and the Catholics of the surrounding locality are now becoming matters of general notoriety. At the last Dromara fair, the Orange cry was—"Drive the Papists to the mountains;" and, with all the propensities of a Cromwell for extermination, they attempted to reduce the maxim to practice. The Catholics, in self-defence, gallantly resisted, and a general *melee* ensued—sticks, stones, loaded whips, &c., &c., were freely used, and the police had hard work to restore order, even after both parties received considerable abuse. On the 7th of April, some of the parties were brought before Messrs. Magennis, Quinn, Franks, and Cosby, presiding magistrates of Dromara Petty Sessions. Mr. Daniel O'Rorke, Belfast, appeared for the Catholics; and Messrs. Dickson and Crawley appeared for the Orangemen. The result was, that six of the Orangemen and four of the Catholics were returned to take their trials at the next quarter sessions.

Rathfriland was lately visited by a terrific hail shower. This was accompanied by thunder and occasional flashes of lightning. The hail was of an alarming size, and so destructive in magnitude as to cause serious damage to property. Many of the inhabitants had a large quantity of glass shattered, while in the town and neighborhood the fruit trees suffered greatly. On the storm abating, the ground was quite white, and masses of hailstones, which had been blown or washed together, exceeded anything witnessed before in that locality.

From communications made to us (*Whig*), it would appear that the dominion of aristocratic landlords in County Down may possibly be resisted at the expected election, and that an effort to free the county from the serfdom of territorial nomineedom may be made by a resident gentleman, of sound Liberal politics and thoroughly independent principles.

Dublin.

The first direct arrival of tea from China to Dublin took place lately, to Messrs. Thomas Bewley & Co.—the Meliora, with 3,304 chests, 200 half chests. It is always a regretful reflection to us that so very small a proportion of our entire consumption should be received direct. It is now about 50,000 chests per annum; and we wonder even some of the English houses do not find it worth while to bring it direct here.—*Nation.*

A meeting was held at the Earl of Howth's residence, No. 29 Merrion square, for the purpose of taking initiatory steps towards the commemoration of the late Sir Philip Crampton. A committee was appointed, and it was resolved to hold another meeting on the 1st of July next.

Galway.

This morning (April 11th) the inhabitants of Galway were surprised to find that the Prince Albert had returned to the Roads, having sailed for New York. It appears that when she had been at sea for some time a leak was discovered in the forward part of the vessel, I suppose in that portion where she had been in contact with the ice on her homeward voyage. The pumps having been put to work it was thought that the water could be kept down, but all the efforts of the officers and crew were unavailing, as it still continued to gain on the vessel. Finding it would be dangerous to continue the voyage, Captain Nicholson thought it expedient to return to Galway, where the vessel arrived on this morning at eight o'clock. The passengers were not well pleased at finding themselves again in the bay of Galway, but they were dispatched in another steamer, the Circassian. The Prince Albert sailed 360 miles during the first twenty-four hours after she had started, and had not the unfortunate accident happened she would have made a rapid passage.—*Cor. of Saunders's News-Letter.*

Kerry.

Mr. O'Sullivan, who is now confined in Mountjoy prison, Dublin, addressed us (*Nation*) the following letter previous to his removal from the county jail, Tralee: "Sir:—Now that the turmoil and excitement created by my long and protracted trial have somewhat subsided, I have to return thanks to the approver, 'Bola Goula,' for the name with which he has favored me. How it is that he choose to bestow on me the name of Daniel Sullivan, Bonane, I know not—but lest any person should confound my name with that of the clan Goula, I feel prompted to let those of my countrymen who may feel kindly towards me know my real name, who I am, and where I lived. I never lived in Bonane, neither did any of my ancestors, and therefore I have no claim to that honorable name, Sullivan Bonane; honorable, I say, while it can claim 'Bola Goula,' and his brother James as offsprings; generally speaking, the name Sullivan Bonane now-a-days applies to Sullivan Goula, and *vice versa*, for in every creek and corner of Bonane, a Sullivan Goula can be found. If right had right, Messrs. Florence and John O'Sullivan, of Killibonane, and their families, should be the only persons called O'Sullivan Bonane, as the entire parish of Bonane belonged to their father, Roger O'Sullivan, but I'm sure they now relinquish their claim to the title, and will allow it to pass over to the sons and grandsons of their father's tenants—to the Sullivans Goula; they will henceforth be content with the name O'Sullivans, of Killibonane. I lived at Droumanassig, on the banks of Sheen. The cascade, three miles south of the town of Kenmare, will point out the spot. In passing through the cutting, a few perches beyond Shelburne National School, the cascade at once catches the eye of the passer-by; let him then look to the mount on the right of the cascade, and he will see a house that ever sheltered and fed the weary traveller—the house in which now reside the aged and weeping mother, and the young and lonely sister of him who has been exiled for ten years from their fond embraces. As I never detached the O from my name, I wish it should be known as Daniel O'Sullivan, and as each tribe of the family takes an affix to the name, mine takes Agreem, so called from Agroom, in Berehaven, county Cork, the original seat of my ancestry, where, as well as in the adjoining part of Kerry, they held large properties up to the time of Cromwell. My mother's family, O'Sullivan Bear, is also ancient and honorable. She is now deprived of one of the props of her old age, and however she may mourn his loss, I know that she will feel proud that on his name rests no dishonor. Bidding adieu now to friends and home, perhaps for ever, I am sir, truly yours, Daniel O'Sullivan."

A correspondent of the Tralee *Chronicle*, writing from Killarney 6th April, says: "At a few minutes before nine o'clock this morning, Daniel O' Sullivan of Bonane arrived at the railway station in a covered car, escorted only by Constable Walker and two sub-constables. The manacles were removed from his feet before he left the car, but the handcuffs were retained. A number of the local constabulary were in waiting; but as no one expected that the prisoner would be removed in so short a time after his sentence, the only persons on the platform were the officials. He wore the dress of a convict, resembling that used by the paupers in some of our workhouses. On coming out of the car he gave a wistful look in the direction of Mangerton and Torc, which separates Killarney from Kinmare, as if to take a parting glance at those well-known mountains. Then turning suddenly round, as if overpowered by the recollections which they conjured up, he walked quickly to the platform, and shortly after took his place in a small third class carriage, together with his escort. Your reporter was wrong in stating that Daniel O'Sullivan was a married man. It was the wife of John D. Sullivan who fainted in the gallery, on hearing the sentence."

We are glad to find that a great meeting is about to be held in the county of Kerry to protest against the degrading insults offered to the Catholics of Kerry and the whole nation by the conduct pursued by the crown at the late "trial" in Tralee. A requisition calling on the high sheriff to convene a public meeting for that purpose has been extensively signed by upwards of 500 influential persons, including the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, and a large number of the Catholic clergy, Lord Castlerosse, M. P., Captain Daniel O'Connell, M. P., W. Talbot Crosbie, Esq., D. L., William Sandes, Esq., J. P., Pyrmont (a member of the late jury), a large number of magistrates, and the leading Roman Catholic gentry, merchants, and men of business in Tralee, Killarney, Kenmare, Cahirciveen, Dingle, &c. —*Nation.*

Thomas Gallwey, agent to Lord Castlerosse, writes to the Dublin *Daily Express* with reference to an "error" into which that journal fell when stating that Lord Castlerosse had refused to grant ground in Killarney for the site of a church. Mr. Gallwey contradicts this statement, and adds that his lordship not only offered a free grant of a site but also contributed £50 towards the erection of the church.

Kilkenny.

The O'Donoghue visited Kilkenny recently, to arrange with the Independent Club, on behalf of George Henry Moore, with regard to the representation of the county. He was met by Archdeacon O'Shea, and Very Rev. Dr. Aylward, Father Tom O'Shea, and the Hon. Secretaries, Mr. Kenealy and Mr. Brennan. All the arrangements for a determined contest were at once made. Mr. Moore, accompanied by the O'Donoghue, will commence his canvass at Castlecomer, where they will receive a *cead mille failthe*, that will frighten the Whigs from the field. We have heard that a grand triumphal procession will escort them into the town, and that a magnificent meeting will inaugurate the canvass of the Independent members.—*Journal.*

Limerick.

At a meeting of the local subscribers and committee to the Sarsfield Testimonial, held at the Council-Chamber or the Corporation, on Thursday, April the 7th, the Right Worshipful the Mayor in the chair, the following address to the countymen and admirers of the immortal Sarsfield was read by Mr. Jones, a member of the committee. Here it is: "In every age and country whose annals have been graced by the achievements of heroes and great men, it has ever been wisely held a sacred duty to honor them, if possible while living, and to worthily celebrate their memories when dead. To the written record where their deeds are pictured, all alike have not access. No fitter mode could, therefore, be possibly devised of imparting to mankind in general the glorious lesson of their lives, than by lifting up in the public way monuments to their greatness and their fame. By this many ends are answered: firstly, on these proud memorials the Statuary is invited to expend all the resources of his genius—all the creative energy of his soul—and as a consequence art is encouraged; secondly, the thirst for fame and love of distinction which are the guiding, animating principles of the 'lives of great men,' are becomingly recognized; and thirdly, they serve all coming generations as historical landmarks, to arrest the thought and fix the mind of the citizen and the traveller. Nor is this homage to genius very vainly bestowed. It is full of lofty and instructive uses. Over the classic soils of Italy and Greece monuments in abundance are to be found commemorative of the great men who have adorned their history. Ten modern cities are not to be met with in Europe which have not raised the tribute of a statue, a column, or an arch to those who have risen to eminence while fostered within their walls. Paris has her Napoleon; London her Nelson; Berlin her Frederick the Second and her Blucher; Stockholm her Charles IX.; Frankfort her Erasmus; and Edinburgh has her fair memorials of Scott and Burns; while the people of Ireland, with the single exception of the statue to O'Connell in Limerick, have as yet failed to acknowledge the achievements of a man second to none; a man whose faithful sword, from the waters of the Boyne to the bloody plain of Landen, was never sullied by dishonor; a man whose life presents one of those few examples of a soldier's career, equally respected by friend and foe—stern in action—unsurpassed in strategy—unparalleled in honor, he cast, and still casts, an unfading lustre on the name and character of his country, which has never been exceeded before or since. Lest we may be considered as writing with a too martial pen, we shall cite as a witness to the truth of our portrait, no less an authority than Lord Macaulay, who, writing of Sarsfield, seems moved towards his memory by the fondest admiration, adopting and adding to the character given of him by his contemporary, the Count of Avaux. The following is the description: 'He (Sarsfield) was, indeed, a gentleman of the most eminent merit, brave, upright, honorable, careful of his men in quarters, and certain to be always found at their head in the day of battle. His integrity, his frankness, his mien, his boundless good nature, his stature, which far exceeded that of ordinary men, and the strength which he exerted in personal conflict, gained for him the affectionate admiration of the Irish people. It is remarkable that the English in general respected him as a valiant, a skilful, and a generous enemy, and that even in the most ribald farces which were performed by mountebanks in Smithfield, he was always excepted from the disgraceful imputations it was then the fashion to throw on the Irish Nation.' Thus has the most brilliant and fascinating of existing writers sketched the character of Sarsfield. It only remains for us to show that we know how to appreciate the worth of a man whose character supplies the most perfect type of the Irish gentleman and soldier, and whom foreign nations have unhesitatingly over and over pronounced to be the greatest glory of his native land."

The Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, Bishop, &c., has issued a circular order to the Catholic Clergy calling on them to abstain from all interference, direct or indirect, in the coming election. The Right Rev. prelate urges this upon all the clergy as an imperative duty, and declares that the step is imposed on himself as a duty by the interests of Religion. Reference is also made to the "opponents of Liberal Principles." The following is the text of this letter: "To the Clergy of the City and Liberties of Limerick. Park House, April 13. Rev. Gentlemen—As you have failed in arranging your political differences so as to be able to act together for the Catholic cause, and avoid those exhibitions which, on a recent occasion, caused so much pain and disedification to the Catholic community, and gave so much confidence and strength to the opponents of liberal principles, I feel that the interests of religion impose it on me as a duty to call upon you all to withdraw from further interference, direct or indirect, in the coming election for the city. I must urge this upon you all as an imperative duty."

A woman named Catherine Miniter, one of the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum, into which she was admitted from Ennis jail on the 7th of December, 1858, committed suicide while alone in her cell. The unfortunate maniac put a period to her existence by the aid of an apron which she suspended from the top of her cell, and with which she hanged herself. She was found in this position, dead, by one of the nurses soon after.

Roscommon.

During the past week several sheep, the property of Lord Crofton, W. Burke, and other gentlemen, having farms in the locality of Scrine, were found in the morning with their throats cut, and their blood drawn—the carcases were otherwise uninjured.—*Messenger.*

By the death of Henry Hutton, Esq., which took place on the 9th of April, the Chairmanship of Roscommon, valued at £900 a year, becomes vacant.

Tipperary.

Since the month of June, 1854, until the present, a grave without a stone to tell who slept below, covered the remains of one of Ireland's truest and most gifted sons, in the churchyard of Thurles. While men who passed through life without ever having made one noble effort for their fellow-men have costly marbles to mark their resting-places, there moldered beneath that nameless grave in Thurles the mortal part of one whose brilliant intellect was expended to its very last spark in the service of his country, and whose glowing heart ever throbbed with a noble love for his own people, for "the King he served was the Irish Race." So long have the relics of the greatly gifted Maurice Leyne lain without a stone to tell his name, or mark the spot in that old churchyard of Thurles, in the soil of that county he loved so well. In a little time the place might have been, like the graves of many others of our true men, forgotten; the little mound might have been trodden down, and all traces of his "narrow bed" been lost beyond recovery, but we are gratified to learn that the patriotism of a few Tipperary men have saved our country from what could not be other than reproach, and left us in place of it an honor. They have erected over the patriot's grave a stone, on which appear the following truthful and touching words to his memory:

"He whose virtues deserve a temple can now scarcely find a stone."

In this grave are deposited the remains of
MAURICE RICHARD LEYNE, Esq.,
Who died June 29th, 1854.

This small stone has been placed over him by a few humble admirers of his great virtues and talents; to preserve his memory until a competent hand shall write his epitaph and a more grateful and generous people regard his merits.

May his soul rest in peace. Amen.

The following are the names of the good men who have done this affectionate and noble act: William Ryan, Richard Cantwell, Daniel Gwyder, Daniel Maher, Pierse Walsh, Patrick Phelan, Cornelius Walsh, James McGuire, Edmond Shanahan, Thomas Wilson, Timothy Kearns, Michael Leahy, John M. Ryan, Malachy Dwyer, Thos. Ryan, J. Maguire.—*Nation*

John J. Shea, Esq, held an inquest in Cashel on the body of Mr. James Ryall, proprietor of the Cashel Hotel. Deceased died of the bursting of a blood vessel. The jury found a verdict in accordance.

Wicklow.

A very lamentable accident occurred at Dunganstown, about five miles from Wicklow, by which a fine young man, the son of the sexton

of Dunganstown church, has lost his life. The deceased, John Reynolds, took out a gun with him about three o'clock on Monday to get a shot at some crows, and in crossing a ditch it went off; the charge entered his chest and killed him instantly. He was twenty-eight years of age, and unmarried.

IRISH ELECTIONS.

In Antrim County, Mr. H. H. H. O'Hara (Liberal) is canvassing. Col. Packenham and Gen. Upton will come forward. Mr. Macartney will not be a candidate.

In Athlone, Mr. Longworth, of Glynwood (Conservative), is a rumored candidate. Mr. Robert Preston Bayley will offer himself.

In Carlow Borough, it is rumored that Mr. Thomas Ball, Q.C. will contest.

In Cashel, Sir T. O'Brien declines to come forward.

In Carrickfergus, an eminent Q.C. is said to be about coming forward on the Conservative interest.

In Drogheda, Mr. Carew O'Dwyer has issued his address. Another candidate is announced.

In Donegal County, Thomas Connolly, Esq., and Sir E. Hayes will come forward.

In Derry County, Mr. Peel Dawson is in the field. Mr. S. M. Greer will again stand. Sir Frederick Heygate, Mr. J. B. Beresford, and Mr. Adams are also mentioned.

In Enniskillen no contest is expected.

In Kildare County, Mr. Cogan has again addressed the electors.

In Kinsale Borough, Major Boothby, a near relative of Lord Fermoy, has come forward.

In Lisburn, Sir James Higginson will come forward for the borough.

Sir C. Evre Coote retires from the Queen's County; Mr. O'Connor Henchy, from Kildare; Lord F. Conyngham, from Clare; Mr. Power, from Waterford County; Mr. M'Cann, from Drogheda; Mr. de Vere from Limerick; Sir Timothy O'Brien, from Cashel; Mr. Cooper, from Sligo County; Mr. Clarke, from Londonderry; Mr. Sullivan (it is said), from Kilkenny City, and Lord Castlerosse, from Kerry; but this last report the Tralee *Chronicle* contradicts.

In Meath, Mr. MacEvoy and Mr. Corbally will be elected without opposition.

In Wexford, Mr. M'Mahon's seat is held to be safe. There will be a contest between the Whig sitting member, Mr. Hatchell, and the Conservative Solicitor-General, Mr. George, who was displaced in 1857.

In Dungarvan, the opposition threatened against Mr. Maguire seems to have evaporated. He is likely to walk over.

In Dundalk, the same holds good of Mr. Bowyer. Sir John M'Neill will not oppose him, and Dean Kieran continues his support.

In Waterford City, the friends of Mr. Blake consider him safe. Mr. Hassard also seeks re-election, and he is to be opposed by Sir H. Winston Barron, Bart.

No contest is looked for in Leitrim, where Mr. Brady and Mr. Gore eppect re-election.

Tipperary will, it is said, return Mr. Waldron and The O'Donoghue without opposition.

In Kilkenny County, the Independent Club has selected Mr. G. H. Moore to be the colleague of the present member, Mr. John Greene; Serjeant Shee has published his address, and it is expected will coalesce with the Hon. Egar Ellis. The contest will be one of the most interesting in Ireland.

In Mayo, Lord John Browne and Captain Palmer expect to be re-elected without opposition.

In Limerick County, Mr. Monsell is considered safe. Lieutenant Colonel Dickson seeks to fill the vacancy made by Mr. De Vere's retirement. He has published an address. Mr. G. Synan, of Fedamore House, is also pursuing an active canvass, and, according to the newspapers, Mr. Henry Lyons, of Croom, has returned from London to press his claims on the electors.

In the City of Limerick, Mr. Russell, Mr. Spaight, and Major Gavin are the three candidates among whom the fight is to take place.

For Cork City, Messrs. Fagan and Beamish, the sitting members, are to be opposed by Col. Wood and Mr. Carroll, who are said by the *Southern Reporter* to have put down £1,600 between them to defray the cost.

In Clare, Mr. Calcutt seeks re-election. Col. Luke White and Col. Vandeleur are said to be the new candidates.

For Kilkenny City, Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Loughnan are in the field. Mr. Sullivan is said to have retired, but the Kilkenny *Journal* maintains that "Sullivan is the man."

Mr. Tottenham seeks re-election at New Ross, and Mr. John Rea, of Belfast, has issued an address to the electors. He says that up to the present assizes he was an Independent Oppositionist, but the recent attempts to pack juries have convinced him that all sections of Irish Liberals are bound to unite, even though a Liberal government more inefficient than the last should be the consequence.

For Longford, Col. Greville and Col. Henry White are in the field. Mr. Kirwan has published an address.

For Westmeath, in addition to Capt. Magan and Sir R. Levinge, Mr. Pollard Urquhart is coming forward.

Serjeant Deasy and Mr. MacCarthy seek re-election in Cork County.

Ennis seems likely to return the Right Hon. J. D. Vincent Fitzgerald. Capt. Stackpoole is said to have refused to stand.

Galway City will be vigorously contested by Mr. Lever and Col. French, against Lord Dunkellin, and, some say, Sir Thomas Redington.

For Galway County, Mr. Bellew comes forward against Mr. Gregory and Sir Thomas Burke. There is a talk of Lord Dunloe.

In Kildare, Mr. Cogan is considered safe. Who will replace Mr. O'Connor Henchey is uncertain.

Mr. Fortesque is safe in Louth, against Mr. M'Clintock. Mr. Montesquieu Bellew will try his chance once more.

At Cashel, Wexford, Drogheda, Youghal, Athlone, Sligo, and Kinsale, contests are expected.

In Waterford County, Capt. Esmonde seeks re-election. Mr. Power is urged to abandon his intention to retire, and the Hon. Hely Hutchinson and Sir Robert Paul are the Conservative candidates.

King's County seems likely to return, for the third time, Mr. P. O'Brien and Mr. Loftus Bland.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

ROME.—A correspondent of the London *Tablet*, writing from the Eternal City, on the 9th of April, says: "The Lent services are, as usual, well frequented, and efficiently conducted. We have English sermons by Father Petcherine, and at the Irish College on Sundays, and a Franciscan Padre commands a small division just within the Flaminian Gate. Amongst Father Petcherine's audience on Sunday last, we were unwillingly attracted by three *parsons*, whose conduct was a surprise to the Italian poor in their vicinity. They might probably have been classed by them amongst retainers, owing to the white cravat and scrupulous nicety in dress; they were clearly *no Christians* in the eyes of their neighbors. They talked and telegraphed, and threw incredulous glances at remote frescoes on the ceiling, consulting by turns gilt-edged Testaments, which they closed with compressed lips and a confirmatory nod of the head. Evidently they came to scoff, and probably went home with much to amuse a select circle."

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETIES.—A conference of the Presidents of the Young Men's Societies of England is to be held in Sheffield early in May. The objects are principally to secure uniformity of discipline, and to push the intellectual movement with greater vigor. We believe that an effort will be made also to associate a "Relief Fund" with the societies, by which members will be able to find their bank wherever they travel. The Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien, P.P., of Kilfinane and Ardpatrick, is to attend the sittings of the Conference, and on his way to and from Sheffield has been engaged to found societies at Chester, Birkenhead, and other places; but his stay cannot be prolonged more than a few days. The Limerick Conference on the 19th of May is likely to be attended by many English and Scotch members, and will, we hope, be everything the country will expect—*Limerick Reporter.*

RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES IN FRANCE.—These communities appear to be increasing rapidly in France. The last number of the *Bulletin des Lois* contains imperial decrees which authorize the establishment at Grasse (Var) of a new religious body, under the name of the Association of the Sisters of St. Martha; at Cahors (Lot), of the foundation of an establishment of Sisters of Charity and Christian Instruction; at Bernard (Charente), of one of the Sisters of Saint Mary of Providence; at Allemans (Dordogne), of one of the Sisters of Christian Doctrine; at Loury (Loiret), of one of the Sisters of Providence; at Conlie (Sartha), of one of the same order; at Cannes (Var), of one of the Sisters of our Lady of Grace; at La Jumellielle (Maine et Loire), of one of the Sacred Heart of Jesus; and at Tiergeville (Seine Inferieure), of one of the same order.

ROBBERY IN A NUNNERY.—A number of desperadoes broke into the nunnery lately erected in Ardee, and stole therefrom four or five pounds in cash, and a few articles of trifling value. It appears that when the religious ladies heard the burglars enter, they at once bolted the doors of their sleeping rooms, so that they are unable to identify any of the ruffians; but it is believed the constabulary are on the right scent of the party. The utmost indignation is felt among all classes and creeds in the neighborhood at this disgraceful attack on the houses of unoffending females—*Newry Herald.*

CONVERSIONS.—The *Weekly Register* announces the conversion to the Catholic faith of the Rev. John Croker, B.A., of the University College, Oxford, and late curate of St. Philip's District Church, Kensington, and previously curate to the Rev. D. Hessey. Mr. Barrow, who is the only son of Sir George Barrow, Baronet, is married to the daughter of J. N. Merriman, Esq., who has also, with her husband, become a Catholic.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—Pakenham Mahony, Esq., in reply to a note written by the Rev. John Morris, C. C., Curraghroe, says: "I will give you £10, stones and sand, as my subscription towards the enlargement and improvement of your chapel at Scramogue.—*Roscommon Messenger.*

CATHEDRAL, ENNISCORTHY.—The interior of this beautiful Church is now being decorated in the style of the Wexford parochial churches, which, when completed, will have a grand effect.

A new church is about to be erected at Batley, Yorkshire. The site, valued at £200, has been generously and readily granted "for ever" by the Earl of Wilton. Would that the nobility and Catholic gentry of England would follow his example in our regard, and "go and do likewise."

On Tuesday, the 29th of March, the solemn consecration and opening of the Church of the Good Shepherd, at Arno's Court, near Bristol, was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Clifford, Bishop of Clifton. The ceremonies of the consecration were conducted by the Rev. John Bonomi of Hindlip. The Bishop was attended by most of the neighboring clergy. In the gallery at the western end of the Church, the children of the Reformatory heard the first Mass in their new Church, the nave having been given up to the use of strangers. On the day succeeding the consecration of this Church the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Clifford proceeded to Bath to perform the rite of blessing the bell of the new Catholic Cemetery Chapel, near that city.—*Weekly Register.*

On Monday, 11th April, the mortal remains of a holy priest of the Order of the Barnabites, were carried from the Church of the Missions Etrangeres to their last resting-place. They were followed to the grave by the high born, and the rich and the poor wept bitterly over them. The name of the good priest whose eloquent sermons were so well followed a few weeks ago at Amiens, was, in religion, "Don Augustin," his family name was Count Schouraloff. The death of his wife, some ten years ago, induced this distinguished Russian nobleman to retire from society, and when converted to the Catholic faith by the Rev. P. Ravignan, he abandoned his high position, and left his immense riches to his sons, and became, in 1856, an humble Priest.—*Paris Cor. of the Nation.*

The close of the mission of the Jesuit Fathers has been marked by most edifying results. The irreligious and dissolute of both sexes have been brought to see the errors of their ways, and their conduct is now characterized by sobriety and morality. It is to the influence of their holy teaching that we owe several instances of restitution which have occurred during the past few weeks. Amongst them we notice one of £20 to Mr. Harrison, and also of £20 more to Mr. Thomas Persse.—*Galway Vindicator.*

On Sunday, 10th April, the Right Rev. Dr. Hogarth administered the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation in St. Marie's Pro-Cathedral Church, Newcastle, England, to upwards of 600. Amongst this number there were a great many adults of both sexes. The same evening his lordship administered confirmation at St. Andrew's to a large number. After confirming his lordship strongly inculcated the necessity of abandoning connection with secret societies.

The ceremony of the reception of a postulant to the Order of the Most Holy Redeemer, took place lately at the convent of St. Alphonsus, Drumcondra road. The young lady who has the privilege of being the first educante received into this institute in this country is Miss O'Brien, eldest daughter of our late city member, and now a member of the Irish judicial bench—the Hon. Judge O'Brien.—*Limerick Reporter.*

The venerable pastor of Cahir, the Rev. P. Magrath, called lately upon the Very Rev. Dr. Burke, P. P., V. G., and placed in his hands the munificent gift of £250 as his subscription towards the establishment of a nunnery in Cahir. The Rev. prelate of the diocese, Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, has also contributed the sum of £50 as his lordship's donation to the same truly noble and charitable object.—*Tipperary Examiner.*

On Sunday, 3d of April, the solemn and interesting ceremony of the reception of a nun was witnessed in the beautiful chapel of the Presentation Convent, Mountmellick. The young lady who took the sacred vows on the occasion was Miss Callaghan, daughter of Mr. J. Callaghan, Lower Bridge street.

His Grace the Archbishop has returned, having concluded the visitation of the diocese. His Grace has been pleased to remove the Rev. Patrick Corcoran, R.C.C., from this parish to that of Kiltulla. His departure is most sincerely and deservedly regretted by all classes. —*Tuam Herald.*

The salaries of the Catholic bishops and chaplains in India are to be increased. The Governor-General has determined that there shall be a Roman Catholic chaplain where there are 100 European born Roman Catholic residents and in the service of the government.

Land for the erection of a new Catholic chapel at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, has been purchased in Spring Gardens by Mr. Young of Kingerby House, near Market Rasen, and the same gentleman has offered to erect an edifice if the friends of the cause will undertake the maintenance of a priest.

Mgr. Renaldi, Bishop of Pignerol, Sardinia, has addressed a pastoral letter to his clergy recommending them to do all they can towards assisting the families whose chief support, such as husbands, fathers or brothers, have been called away to join the Sardinian army.

The Rev. Mr. Gaffney, R.C.C., has been transferred from Athy to Malahide, county Dublin. He is much regretted by all classes at Athy, with whom he had intercourse. His gentlemanly manners and rare scholastic acquirements endeared him to all.

A Catholic chaplaincy has been established at Haulbowline for the benefit of the sailors and marines belonging to the ships of her Majesty's navy that may happen to be staying at Queenstown.—*Cork Examiner.*

The Right Rev. Dr. Furlong is erecting two new schools for the Christian Brothers, Enniscorthy, by which these good men may extend the sphere of their invaluable labors.

Robert Ferguson, Esq., Barrister, has presented a handsome tabernacle to the new Catholic chapel of Croagh, county of Limerick.

The Duke of Norfolk has sent ten pounds to the Rev. P Hennessy, parish priest of Castleconnell, towards the building of the reverend gentleman's new church.

Domestic.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The Feast of the Passover, or the institution of the Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist, was observed by the Sisters of Mercy in the Chapel of the Seminary Building. The altar extended about fifteen or twenty feet, entirely across the east side of the chapel, upon which was a representation of Christ's Sepulchre, and the whole was decorated in magnificent splendor. The deep red drapery hanging in graceful folds and ornamented with golden leaves and vines, and contrasting beautifully with the purely white linen arranged about the altar, the perfect garden of artificial flowers hardly surpassed by nature, and the illumination with innumerable waxen candles, presented a spectacle that kept an immense throng of visitors pouring in and out from the early part of the evening until a late hour. Some excellent pianoforte and vocal music was given by a portion of the Sisters.—*Mirror.*

SACRILEGE.—During the night of Friday, the 22d April, says the Utica *Telegraph*, some thieves entered the Catholic Church in Oneida, and stole therefrom vestments, altar linens, and a silver chalice, the whole amounting in value to about $200. This is a heavy loss to the church, as the congregation is anything but rich. What the sacrilegious thieves can do with the vestments is more than we can imagine. They are not so easily convertible into money as the silver chalice. Perhaps the wretches may return them. It would be as profitable a disposition as they could make of them. As these fellows may intend paying us a visit, it would be well for our churches that articles of value be placed beyond their reach.

NEW CATHOLIC LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—On Palm Sunday evening a number of young men belonging to St. Joseph's Church, Philadelphia, formed themselves into a Society for the cultivation of friendly feeling among themselves, and improving their literary tastes. They have named themselves after the old St. Joseph's Literary Institute, now extinct. They have determined to have as few officers to govern them as possible. The following officers were chosen at the election held on Sunday evening: Moderator, Mr. P. A. Jordan, S. J.; President, Edmund F. Randall; Secretary, Alfred C. Ferris; Treasury Francis X. Bigley.—*Herald and Visitor.*

HOLY WEEK—Crowds of the faithful have assisted at the solemn offices of this hallowed season, with the most consoling demonstrations of fervent piety. The churches have been thronged to hear the instructions of our zealous clergy. All the daily exercises have been numerously attended. There has been a manifest increase in the number of confessions. We trust that these indications of increased spiritual activity on the part of the laity have been common to all portions of the vineyard of the Lord, and that their results will be made manifest during the coming ecclesiastical year by more earnest devotion to the Church, and the practice of all the duties inculcated by her appointed ministry.—*New Orleans Catholic Standard.*

ORDINATION IN ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.—On the 23d April, his Lordship, Bishop de Charbonnel, held an ordination in St. Michael's College, when the following gentlemen received Holy Orders: Rev. Fulibert Rey was ordained Sub-Deacon, Rev. John Shea received the order of Deaconship, Rev. John Kennedy was promoted to Priesthood. His Lordship was assisted by Rev. J. M. Soulerin, Superior of St. Michael's College; Rev. MM. Vincent, Gibrat, Northgrave, and the other Professors of the Institute.—*Canadian Freeman.*

CATHOLIC CHURCH BURNED.—We learn by telegraph from Portsmouth, Va., that St. Paul's Church was destroyed by fire, on the night of the 29th ult. The vestments and other articles were saved. The Church, the despatch says, was fully insured. St. Paul's Church was under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Joseph H. Plunkett.

THE NEW BISHOPS.—We learn that the Rt. Rev. James Whelan, Dominican, Coadjutor elect of the Bishop of Nashville, and the Rev. Dr. O'Gorman, Cistercian, Vicar-Apostolic elect of Nebraska, will be consecrated in the Cathedral, St. Louis, on Sunday, the 8th of May, by the Most Rev. Richard P. Kenrick, Archbishop of St. Louis.—*Baltimore Catholic Mirror.*

ORDINATIONS.—On the 18th April, in the Church at Mount St. Mary's College, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood, of Philadelpeia, promoted to Deaconship Thomas Lonergan, of the Diocese of Pittsburg, and John Cook of the Diocese of Erie. They had both been ordained Sub-Deacons on Palm Sunday by the same Prelate.—*Ibid.*

BISHOP WOOD.—This esteemed prelate has been making a short stay at Mt. St. Mary's, Emmittsburg.—*Ibid.*

Archbishop Blanchett, of Oregon, Bishop Demers, of Victoria, V.I., and Very Rev. Mr. Brouillet, of Washington Territory, arrived in this city, says the San Francisco *Monitor*, on Thursday, the 31st of March, in the steamer Northerner, from Vancouver Island and Oregon. Rev. Mr. Morris and Rev. Mr. Cotter, late of All Hallows College, Ireland, arrived also in this city, by the Golden Age from Panama.

Circulars have been sent to the United States Catholics, from Central America, begging money to rebuild the churches burned by the "impious fillibuster, William Walker."

The Louisville *Guardian*, speaking of the services at the Cathedral on Passion Week, says that nine converts were received into the Catholic Church.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FRANCE.

A Manifesto from Louis Napoleon.—The following manifesto, supposed to be from the pen of his Imperial Majesty, has appeared in the Paris *Moniteur*, of the 10th of April: "The French government, as much as any other, comprehends and respects national susceptibilities. If in its intentions or conduct it had given cause of alarm to Germany for her independence, far from disdaining the excitement and alarms of German patriotism, it would deem them noble and legitimate. But we cannot easily believe that a position tainted with injustice will be taken against us by those to whom we have given no grounds for mistrust. Our confidence in the justice of other States is but the effect of the loyalty of our policy. When manifestations have broken out on certain points of the Germanic Confederation we have heard of them with emotion, *because we felt sure that the sane and enlightened portion of Germany would soon perceive that those violences had no real cause.* In order to throw suspicion on the French government, they had assigned to it indirect responsibilities by attributing to it a share in opinions hostile to the independence of the Germanic Confederation, and freely published under the ægis of laws that authorize no preventive control. These opinions, that bind only their authors, have sounded like a threat in Germany; propagated by malevolence, they have spread alarm, and given credit, perhaps, to regrettable errors respecting the intentions of the Cabinet of the Tuileries. When justice only is desired there is no cause to fear the light. The French government has nothing, because it is sure of having nothing, to disavow. *The attitude it has taken on the Italian question, far from warranting the distrust of the German mind, ought, on the contrary, to inspire it with the greatest security.* France cannot attack in Germany what she would preserve in Italy. Her policy aims merely at obtaining that satisfaction and those guarentees that are demanded by the right of nations (*le droit des gens*), the happiness of people and the interest of Europe. In Germany as in Italy, she wishes that nationalities recognized by treaties may be able to maintain and even strengthen themselves, because she considers them as one of the essential bases of European order. To represent France as hostile to German nationality is therefore not merely an error—*it is nonsense.* The government of the Emperor has always, for the space of ten years, employed the influence it had in common with others to smooth down rising difficulties and resolve them in an equitable and just point of view. In Spain it has constantly upheld the constitutional throne of the Queen by exercising a disinterested vigilance over the refugees whom successive revolutions had cast on our frontiers. In Switzerland its kindly mediation contributed to arrange the Neufchatel affair, which might have led to complications with Prussia. In Italy even, its solicitude overcame all difficulties; and, having re-established the Pope in his authority, it has inspired everywhere ideas of moderation alone. At Naples, in concert with its ally, the Queen of England, it has induced the government of the Two Sicilies to inaugurate reforms that would have rendered it stable. In Germany, on the delicate question raised between the Diet and Denmark relative to the duchies, it has recognized, notwithstanding its sympathies with Denmark, the just susceptibility of German patriotism for provinces that are bound to the Germanic body by so many ties, and it has uttered at Copenhagen the advice of conciliation alone. In the Danubian Principalities it has striven to gain a triumph for the legitimate wishes of those provinces, in order to secure also in that part of Europe the order that is based on satisfied national interests. The policy of France cannot have two weights and two measures; she treats with equity the interests of all peoples. *What she desires to have respected in Italy she will know how to respect herself in Germany.* It is not we who should be threatened by the example of a national Germany that would bring its federal organization into harmony with those tendencies towards unity, the principle of which has been already laid down in the great commercial union of the Zollverein. Whatever developes in neighboring countries relations created by commerce, by industry, by progress, is profitable to civilization; and whatever enhances civilization raises France."

The French Infantry.—At the present time when the national ardor of the French Infantry is likely to be called into operation, a short description of their bearing and accoutrements may not be out of place. "The French Infantry march well and for long distances, and they must be exposed to a great amount of fatigue before they evince any inclination to give in. The privates, especially those of the centre companies, look small. Now, too, that all the tallest men are being reserved for the Guards, the line will suffer still more. The privates cannot stand still for a moment on parade; they shift about in the ranks, and try to get up a conversation if possible; in short, do anything that their merry humor urges upon them. When the word of command, however, is once given, they become silent and attentive, and perform every manœuvre with the greatest celerity; but so soon as it is ended, they fall back into the old state of things. Hence one must grow accustomed to these men before he can form any decided opinion as to their value in the field. The uniform of the French line infantry is remarkably practical. The stranger's eye must first grow accustomed to the red trousers; but then they do not look so bad in large masses. The red color, besides, lasts longer than the dark blue and grey, and a greater uniformity prevails. The light blue tunic is longer and wider, and, consequently, better suited to the soldier than the short and tightly fitting Prussian tunic. The large fringe epaulettes, which can also be worn on the great coats, do not look bad, and afford the soldier a capital guard against the downstroke of the horsemen. Very good and practical is the long, wide, hooded coat of a strong grey cloth, which the soldiers wear in winter or in bad weather. On marches the troops wear a short jacket, and the tunic is then fastened on the top of the knapsack in a linen cover. Cartouche-box, bayonet and sabre-sheath are fastened to a black waist-belt, which, like the knapsack of brown calfskin, is carried with due attention to health. The head-dress is a small low shako of light blue cloth, with a brass shield in front precisely like that now worn by the Austrian infantry. An oil cloth cover is generally drawn over this, on which the regimental number is painted. Short half-boots cover the feet, and on marches small white or black gaiters are put on over them. It is also the custom on parade for the troops to wear white cotton gloves. All the rest of the equipment, field-kettles, &c., are most excellent, and all the arrangements of the French infantry show that they are the result of practical experience in the field, and not introduced merely to look well on parade.

Latest from France.—Our files from Paris are dated to the 16th of April. The *Moniteur* publishes a decree ordering the apportionment of 100,000 conscripts among the different departments. This is the whole contingent of the year. In ordinary years, 80,000, and in some cases only 40,000, have been called out. A French army of observation, 80,000 strong, was to be concentrated on the frontiers of the Rhine; also that four French and Sardinian war steamers had been dispatched to the Adriatic to be in readiness to blockade Trieste and Venice. It was stated that a council of the Marshals was to meet at the Tuileries in a few days, to be presided over by the Emperor. Among other unfounded rumors wat one that the Austrian Ambassador in Paris had received his passports, and that orders had been given to the army of Lyons to move down to the South. The *Memorial Diplomatique*, a journal which had exhibited a decided leaning towards a pacific solution of the pending difficulty, had received an intimation that the publication must be suspended for the present—that is, so long as the crisis lasts. The demonstration against the advocates of peace was regarded as very significant. Attention to business has effected the Emperor's health, and he had left Paris for a few days' shooting. No day had been fixed for the second meeting of the Conference. Fears of war paralyzed all commercial activity, and transactions were confined to purchases from day to day. The flour and wheat markets were generally firm, but lower at Orleans.

Death of De Tocqueville, Author of "Democracy in America."—De Tocqueville, the author of "Democracy in America," died lately. He was a great grandson of the famous philosopher Malesherbes, and was born at Verneuil on the 29th of July, 1805; consequently he died at 54 years of age. After completing his legal studies at Paris he practiced in the courts, where his professional ability obtained for him the appointment of Judge of Instruction at Versailles. Shortly before the Revolution of 1830, which placed Louis Philippe on the throne, he visited the United States, having being selected as a Commissioner, with his friend, Emilie de Beaumont, to report upon the penitentiary system of this country. But while he was here his observation took a wider range, and he scanned all our institutions with the eye of a philosopher. The result, besides a masterly report on our penitentiaries, was "Democracy in America," which he published on his return after the revolution of the three days of July. This raised him at once to the highest rank among writers on government. It is regarded in Europe as a sound, clear and able philosophic exposition of the principles, institutions and social condition of the United States of America. For this work in 1836 he received from the French Academy the Montegon prize, and the following year he was made a member.

M. Sturne, a medical man residing at Blendecques (Pas-de Calais), has lost his life in a melancholy manner. He had for some time past turned his attention very particularly to the treatment of quinsey, and lately published a pamphlet on that disease and on the efficacy of croton oil as a cure for it. A few days ago he was called in to a young girl of sixteen who was attacked, but his specific proving ineffectual, he had recourse to the operation of tracheotomy. Not being provided with the necessary probe for the operation, he had recourse to a fragment of a hollow one of India rubber, which, on being placed in the opening, became distended, and would not allow of the passage of the mucus. M. Sturne, in order to counteract that inconvenience, placed his mouth to the end of the probe, and by suction removed the mucus from the throat of the patient, who, however, died in a short time after. This devotedness of M. Sturne cost him his life, for some of the mucus having got into his throat inoculated him, as it were, with the disease, and in spite of every assistance afforded by his medical colleagues he expired shortly after.

The *Memorial de Ciourtra* contains the following: "A large basket was, two days ago, declared at the Custom-house at this place, as containing bottles of eau de la Sallette, and was addressed Aux Carmes Friars, at Ypres. The officers opened the package in order to verify its contents, and perceived bottles regularly labelled on; but on their opening one, they found that the pretended eau de la Salette was excellent brandy of 83 degrees. The whole was seized."

A letter from French Sisters of Charity, at Cayenne, state that a party of convicts ran off recently into the woods, hoping to make their escape; as they had no provisions they were soon overtaken by hunger, when they slew one of their comrades, roasted him, and ate him. They were about killing another companion when he made his escape and returned to the settlement. The others soon followed. They were arrested for this crime and executed.

Rear-Admiral Dupony is having a gun-boat built in a private dock-yard at Bordeaux on a new model. The vessel is to draw only four and a half feet of water, will be managed by twelve men, and armed with only a single rifle cannon, the cannon, however, to be equal to an old fifty-pounder, and of long range. This new boat, it is believed, will be very useful in the defence of rivers and ports.

The Parisians are said to notice a curious difference between the males and females of the numerous Chinese who have lately migrated to that gay capital. While the men pertinaciously adhere to their unsuitable and inconvenient customs, the women adopt curls and crinoline, after a very short residence in the strange country.

Some months ago the *Univers* published the most circumstantial description of an atrocious crime committed by some Jews of Fokchany, in Wallachia. They had seized on a Christian lad and had subjected him to the most horrible martyrdom before putting him to death.

The *Semaphore*, of Marseilles, states that in the space of six months not fewer than twenty-four tenor singers have made their *debut* at the theatre of that place. It is the quality and not the quantity that is found rare.

The harbor of Dunkirk was all alive on the 1st of April, at the spectacle of 160 vessels sailing out by one tide for the cod fishery round Orcades, *via* Iceland.

The first credit of 500,000 f. has been granted by the French government for a floating dock at Boulogne-sur-Mer, the works of which are to commence immediately.

The Marquis de Torcay died in Paris lately. He was one of the most celebrated cattle breeders in France.

ENGLAND.

More Fanaticism.—A painting by Benjamin West, representing the Nativity, belonging to the parish church, Marylebone, has just been partially destroyed. The picture was painted by West in 1818, and subsequently presented to the congregation, in commemoration of his having commenced his career in that parish, and resided there forty years. All this set forth on the picture has been nearly obliterated by means of some sharp instrument, the heads of the persons being in fact entirely erased. There were appearances of attempts having been made to cut the picture and tear it into pieces, as in the outrage at All Souls' Church; but this had failed, through the painting being executed on wood; and so the process of obliteration of the figures was resorted to. Across the painting was scratched, "Learn to worship God and destroy rubbish." Besides this, several beautiful mural monuments in the church had been hacked, and prominent portions, such as heads, &c., been broken off, and the vestry door having been forced, some church service books had been likewise damaged. The vestry window was open, and from foot-prints on the sill it was evident the fellow escaped by that way.

Approximating.—The *Union* (London) publishes the following extract from a letter from Elberfeld, in Prussia, the Leeds of that country: "If you go into the new orthodox Protestant oratories, you find an altar table adorned with a crucifix and candles; and people say that in that locality they have all the appearance of Catholic churches. If you ask what they preach, the answer is, 'about the necessity of confession and absolution.' The clergy assert openly that they are invested with the power of remitting sins; they teach the faithful the manner of confessing, and exhort them to follow that practice. It is plain they mean private confession; and yet they say it differs from auricular confession. The pastor of Elberfeld attends at the church for this purpose. Till confessionals can pe erected, the faithful repair to a room near the oratory, where they sit upon a chair and confess their sins. Here, then, is Protestant confession formally established in Elberfeld."

A Singular Marriage.—A marriage took place recently between an old man of 79 and a young lady of 26. Soon after the ceremony was over the bride quarrelled with her newly-wedded lord and quitted his house, declaring that she would not stay a single day under his roof. She made her way to a goldsmith's to sell the ring which an hour or two previously she had received from her lord and master, but, to her chagrin, she found that that economical individual had only invested the sum of one penny in its purchase. Under these circumstances she was outrageous, and, to obtain something for a spree, sold herself and ring to a youg navvy for four shillings! Some people may be so uncharitable as to think that the frail one will be found to be dear at the price. —*Sunderland Times.*

A Curious Consignment.—A correspondent of the Newcastle *Chronicle* writes: "Not many days since, the Bishop of Durham had a number of foxes conveyed to his establishment at Bishop Auckland from Invernessshire. They were in boxes, and after they arrived at the station, one of them not being satisfied with his confinement and travelling expedition, gave vent to his impatience by barking. The bark attracted the attention of the bystanders, and it took some management on the part of the railway officials to make the sly gentleman silent. This singular consignment caused several very curious comments."

Crinoline in the House of Commons.—The rustling of crinoline the other evening in the House was so noisy, perhaps owing to the bad and stiff quality of the cranks, levers, pulleys, double joints, &c., used in this machinery, that the members thought it was a storm of rain, and looked up in inquiry and doubt, till they were re-assured as to the fact by a bery of beauties depositing themselves in their seats—*Court Journal.*

A grand display of falconry is to take place on Lincoln Common about the latter end of June, under the auspices of the Deputy Grand Falconer of England.

The Ex-Queen of the French is expected in Malvern again this summer. Her Majesty and suite honored that place with her presence for about two months last year.

ITALY.

The Pope and the Fishermen.—The Pope, says the *Giornale di Roma* of the 26th March, was pleased to receive several fishermen of Civita Vecchia, who had come by the railway to present to his Holiness the produce of their morning's labor. The Holy Father expressed the satisfaction which he felt at so manifest a proof of the utility of the line in supplying food to Rome.

A letter from Genoa, in the *Salut Public* of Lyons, says: "Austria lately requested the Princes of Italy who are devoted to the cause to lend her money. What the King of Naples, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the Duchess of Parma have given is not known; but the Archduke Maximillian d'Este has lent 20,000,000 zwanzigers (the zwanziger is eighty cts.), being almost all his fortune; his nephew, the reigning Duke of Modena, has advanced 6,000,000; and the Molza family 500,000. The latter is also to lend an additional 500,000 under the guarantee of the Duke."

The Austrian troops continued to advance upon the frontiers of Piedmont, and were taking up very threatening positions. A despatch from Turin says: "The attitude of Austria on the frontier is menacing. Reinforcements are every day arriving at Milan and at Pavia. Letters from Milan confirm the authenticity of the account of the belligerent order of the day addressed to the Austrian army."

Passports were given by the Roman authorities to volunteers for Piedmontese service from the States of the Church, but with the intimation that they would be regarded as exiles.

The *Staffetta* of Turin states that a society of ladies has been formed in that city to supply the military hospitals and ambulances with lint and linen bandages in case of war.

The excitement in Piedmont had reached a high pitch, and arming was carried forward on a formidable scale.

Orsini's eldest daughter has just died in Piedmont of consumption.

INDIA.

Now that the fighting in India has partially subsided, for the present, the question of expenses comes up for consideration. Accordingly we find that the Governor-General acknowledges that the mutiny expenditure in India alone, apart from home payments, has been £8,000,000 in excess of the revenue. He wants £8,000,000 more for the coming year. £8,000,000 have been already raised and spent in England, so there are £24,000,000 added to the debt. Moreover, there exists avowedly no possibility of remittances *to* England for the next two years, and, as the home expenditure is now £5,000,000 a year, £10,000,000 must be raised to meet them, making an addition by 1861 of £34,000,000 to the territorial debt, or within a little of two years' nett revenue. This, however, alarming as it may be, is comparatively unimportant. A debt can be paid, or reduced, or borne. It is the permanent deficit which perplexes Indian politicians. Tantia Topee, when last heard of, was still in Bikaneer, but moving southward. He had seized or bought 600 camels, loaded them with waterskins, and was travelling at his usual tremendous pace. Colonel Showers, the most active of the four active Brigadiers in pursuit, recently reported officially that, whatever his own pace, Tantia could always outstrip him by thirty miles a day. He says: "Nothing can give our men the tireless elasticity of these Mahrattas. Tantia has now been travelling four months, and to all appearance may remain travelling for years. We can and do guard all important points, but we cannot either catch him or give up the pursuit. He must be trapped at last, but not till the exhaustion of his treasures rouses the villagers to resist his demands. His movements are not dangerous, scarcely even annoying, but there he is in open rebellion against a power which has at this moment 330,000 soldiers under arms." Accounts from Madras state that certain of the leading Hindoos and Mahommedans of that Presidency have arranged the preliminaries of a monster anti-missionary meeting.

AUSTRALIA.

New South Wales.—The total number of immigrants, adults and children, who have arrived in this colony from the 1st January, 1832, to the 31st of December, 1857—a period of 26 years—amount to 166,972, a number exceeding one half of the present population of this thriving colony. Of these immigrants, 125,216 were adults, 41,576 children; of the adults, 66,200 were men, and 59 016 women—that is, 89 women to 100 men. During the five years 1853–57, 73,031 persons arrived in this colony, 38,559 of whom were males, and 34,472 females, against 30,829 in the previous five, 15,695 of whom were males and 15,133 females. The proportion of female immigrants to 100 males, during the last five years, was only 89, during the previous five it was 96. The total amount of money paid out of the revenues of the colony on account of immigration during the 26 years was £2,098,883.

Australian papers and correspondence from Melbourne to February 14, are received, but add little of importance to previous dispatches. New gold fields of fair promise had been discovered near Melbourne. There was much activity in the shipment of gold. Over a million sterling was *en route* to England. The steamer Royal Charter reached Liverpool in sixty-five days from Melbourne. She had £109,000 in gold. The dates from South Australia are from Adelaide to the 16th of Feb. Depression in trade still continued, but the credit of the colony remained good.

HOME MISCELLANY.

Louis Napoleon.—A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* has disinterred from Niles' *Register* the following letter addressed to President Van Buren by Louis Napoleon just before the departure of the latter from the United States, and published at the time in the *Globe* newspaper: "New York, June 6, 1837. Mr. President—I am unwilling to leave the United States without expressing to your Excellency the regret I feel in departing without having gone to Washington to make your acquaintance. Though an ill-fated destiny brought me to America, I had counted upon reaping great benefit in my new place of exile from the society of her distinguished men. I wished to study the manners and institutions of a people who have achieved more lasting triumphs by their commerce and their enterprize than we in Europe have gained by our arms. I had hoped, under the guardianship of your free laws, to have travelled over a country which excites all my sympathy from the fact that its history and prosperity are intimately blended with the remembrance of that which is a glory to Frenchmen. But imperative duty recals me to the Old World. My mother being dangerously ill, and no political considerations detaining me here, I go to England, and shall from thence endeavor to return to Switzerland. It is with pleasure, sir, that I enter upon these details with your Excellency, since you may have given credence to the calumnious surmises respecting me which have appeared in some of the public journals. Holding you, sir, as I do, in high estimation, as the ruler of a free people, I am happy that you should know that, with the name I bear, it is not possible for me to depart for an instant from the path pointed out to me by my conscience, my honor, and my duty. I pray your Excellency to receive this letter as a proof of my respect for him who occupies the chair at Washington, and accept the expression of my regard and distinguished consideration."

Highly Important from Mexico.—The steamer Tennessee, which arrived in New Orleans on the 26th April, brings advices from Vera Cruz to the 22d, and from the city of Mexico to the 19th of April. The news is of great interest, and indicates a very decided change in the aspect of affairs in Mexico. Gen. Miramon had succeeded in forcing the lines of the Liberal Generals Ampudia and Llave at Orizaba, and hastened forward to the capital, which city he reached on the 11th. The victorious General had issued a formal protest against the recognition of the Juarez Government. The exequatur of Black, the American Consul-General, had very justly been withdrawn, and himself banished from the country. Mazatlan had been captured by Pesqueira. The English were threatening that and the other Mexican Pacific ports, and demanding payment of claims against them. At Vera Cruz, too, matters are approaching a crisis. The British minister had insisted on the full payments of all the claims of his countrymen, and had instructed the commander of the English fleet at Vera Cruz to demand $1,500,000 from the Custom House in that city, and in case of refusal, to bombard the city. Juarez had also withdrawn the exequatur of the Spanish Consul at Vera Cruz.

Methodists Expelled from Texas.—The Texas papers give particulars of the proceedings of several meetings recently held in Fannin County, for the purpose of taking measures to expel the members of the Methodist Church, North, who are accused of being Abolitionists. At one meeting a committee of fifty was appointed to wait on Bishop Jayne, with a warning. They performed their duty on a Sunday, while the Bishop was engaged in the morning service in the church. It was resolved that the Methodist Church, North, could not be tolerated in Texas, and that it must be put down if necessary. A committee was appointed to draft other resolutions, to be acted upon at an adjourned meeting.

A Strange Advertisement.—We find in the Zanesville *Courier* an advertisement of Solomon Sturges, one of the wealthy men of Ohio, in which he sets forth his reasons for offering for sale his vast landed property. He advertises the subject thus: "I will therefore sell at *low prices*, and on easy terms of payment, any of my real estate; and I have a great deal more than I want, ought to have, or desire." After enumerating a number of tracts which he wishes to sell, he goes on this wise: "I have also some eight or ten fine improved farms in Indiana, and one of 670 acres near Galena, in Illinois, that I wish to sell. I believe no man has a right to own more land than is necessary for his use and that of his family. God has, no doubt, wisely ordained that *land sharks* should be cursed; and I can truly say that I am exceedingly anxious to sell all my lands and get clear of the curse." The *Courier*, in referring to the advertisement, remarks: "Besides the property here offered for sale, we happen to know that he has about ninety thousand acres of land in the West, some of it selected twenty or thirty years ago, in the best part of the western States."

Destruction of the City of Quito in Ecuator, South America.—On the 22d of March, at about half-past eight, P. M., a severe earthquake destroyed nearly the entire city of Quito. Nearly all the government buildings, churches and convents, and a large number of private residences, have been destroyed; and many others are so badly injured that they cannot be occupied. Property to the amount of some three millions of dollars has been destroyed by this fearful disaster. But the most distressing feature is the destruction of human life—some 3,000 souls, it is supposed, having perished in the ruins. The greatest distress and consternation prevailed at Quito when the mail left for this place. Thousands of persons have been left houseless, and the government and church are not only too poor to afford relief to the houseless and destitute, but are without means to rebuild the public edifices. The poor sufferers will have to shift for themselves unless relief is send to them from abroad. It is reported that a number of small towns to the north of Quito have also been destroyed.

A Curious Phenomenon.—A curious phenomenon was observed during the recent volcanic eruption at the Sandwich Islands. A correspondent of a California paper says: "Once while standing on a rock with several others, perhaps two hundred feet from the stream, a loud, ringing noise was heard, as if the rock had been struck by an immense sledge-hammer. We started, not knowing but Pelo was under and after us, but soon found our alarm groundless, though the noise was probably caused by the liquid lava running under the ground, and suddenly filling up a cave beneath us. A little after a singular scene presented itself—the appearance of a man sitting on a rock and riding along on the top of the fiery lava stream. So deceptive was this illusion that several of the party, when it was first discovered, looked around to see if any of their number had not by accident got on the stream. The life-like image moved slowly along, till suddenly his head tumbled off, and the whole image immediately disappeared."

Newspaper Writers.—To write successfully for a newspaper requires a peculiar talent. Many persons have great talent for almost anything else; they may write learned books, deliver splendid orations and admirable lectures, be poet, statesman, philosopher, preacher, or prophet, and yet lack the precise qualifications that are essential in newspaper writing. Says an exchange: "Mr. Everett is not a newspaper writer and never can be. With all his immense talent he could not make a daily paper live six months, unless said paper was sustained by means outside of its legitimate income. The same remark will apply to Washington Irving, Longfellow, and all other well-known literary gentlemen in this country. The least readable daily paper issued in this country is the one published at Burlington, by Saxe, the wittiest poet in Vermont."

Dead.—The New Orleans *Delta* says: "A young, beautiful, and talented woman, named Louise Reeder, died in this city on the 6th ult., from injuries received by the explosion of a camphene lamp. There is something in the history and fate of this woman, which is full of warning and instruction to the young, giddy, and dissipated of her sex, especially to that class of stage struck-damsels, who, without regard to their capacity or talent, and relying on the effects of personal beauty and a vivid imagination, force themselves into a profession for which they are not adapted, and where distinction can only be won by great devotion, labor, and constant study. Twice married, this woman soon wearied of what to her imagination seemed a common-place mode of life, and contributed largely to precipitate the ruin of her husbands."

The Smith Family.—"Gentlemen," said a candidate for Congress, "my name is Smith, and I am proud to say I am not ashamed of it. It may be that no person in this crowd owns that very uncommon name. If, however, there be one such, let him hold up his head, pull up his dicky, turn out his toes, take courage, and thank his stars that there are a few more left of the same sort."

Considerable Money.—A lot of ground on Broadway, 25 by 100, recently sold for $80,000, is a part of a tract of land bought by Judge Jay (recently deceased) for $500 per acre. The present owner of the lot, it is reported, has refused a rent of $16,000 per annum for the building now in process of erection on it.

The General Admiral.—This splendid steam frigate, built for the Emperor of Russia, is receiving the last finishing touches, the machinery and boilers being all on board. The riggers, carpenters and decorators are busy in getting her ready for sea. Her engines and entire machinery are said to be the best finished as well as the most expensive ever put on board any vessel in the United States, costing some $300,000. Instead of white oak gun-carriages, which the contract called for, Mr. Webb, her builder, has substituted a more costly material—mahogany, of which all the frames are composed, the axles only being white oak, and the trucks lignum vitæ. She will be ready for the engineers' trial trip in a few weeks. After being carefully tested she will proceed to Cronstadt to take her position as the flag ship of the Russian navy.

John Randolph.—John Randolph was once boarding at the Astor House. Being somewhat annoyed by the airs of the servant who waited upon him—a negro of "the blackest dye"—he desired him at dinner one day to retire. The negro bowed and took his stand behind the gentleman's chair. Supposing him to be gone, it was with some impatience that, a few minutes after, the gentleman saw him step forward to remove his soup. "Fellow," said he, "leave the room. I wish to be alone." "Excuse me, sah," said Cuffy, drawing himself stifly up, "but I'se 'sponsible for de silver!"

Self-Ruling Envelopes.—Mr. G. F. Nesbitt, of N. Y. city, the Government contractor for the supply of stamped envelopes, has introduced a new envelope into the market, which is at once convenient and simple. The novelty consists in the combination of black lines with the under wing of the envelope in such a way as to be concealed from the observation by the side wings, except when the face and back are pressed together to receive the superscription. People who are accustomed to write on ruled paper will find it an inestimable gain in the appearance of their addresses on envelopes.

Woollen Factory in Oregon.—The pioneer woollen factory on the Pacific coast has lately been established at Salem, Oregon. It is furnished with the latest and most improved machinery from the eastern States, and has turned out some cassimeres which are equal in every respect to any manufactured in New England. As Oregon wool has a high reputation, we have no doubt but good broadcloth, and all other sorts of woollen articles, will be made of it at no distant day.

William Tell Outdone.—We saw a sportsman of this city, on Saturday last, shoot an apple from the head of a friend, with a rifle. The apple was plumped neatly through the centre, and the young man who had made a target of himself seemed to regard the matter as a very good joke! By request we omit giving names, but vouch for the truth of the statement. The distance was about fifteen feet, and we were shown two apples that had been hit in the same way previous to our arrival.—*Hartford Courant.*

Destitution in Minnesota.—There having been considerable dispute as to the existence of destitution in Dodge and adjoining counties, in Minnesota, the Warsoja *Gazette* confirms the fact and says that "some relief measures must be adopted soon, or we fear the consequences will be serious before another harvest."

Bad Money.—The country is well filled with bogus money, both paper and metal. Bogus half dollars and dimes are plentifully in circulation, and of bad paper money there is no end. Swindlers are pushing their operations into the interior, and we caution our farmer friends to be on their guard.

Something Like Work.—A wrapper-writer in this office, says the *Scientific American*, wrote seventeen thousand one hundred (17,100) wrappers in six days, from Monday, April 11, to Saturday, April 16. There are not many, if there is one wrapper-writer in the United States, who can beat this.

George W. Doane, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New Jersey, died on Wednesday, 27th ult., in Burlington, after a painful illness of several weeks. He was born in Trenton, May 27, 1799, of humble origin; graduated in Union College in 1818; was ordained as deacon by Bishop Hobart in 1821; officiated in Trinity Church in this city for three years; in 1824 became professor of belles lettres in Washington College, Conn.; resigned that office in 1828, and became rector of Trinity Church, Boston, where he married a widow of large fortune. He became Bishop of New Jersey, October 31, 1832, and has since been engaged in various prominent educational establishments in that State. Besides sermons and other pamphlets, he has published poems, and has contributed to various periodicals of the church, in which he was a minister.

On his seventy-sixth birthday, Washington Irving received from his neighbors offerings of flowers, visits and greetings. Although he has suffered from the effects of advancing age, he is now in tolerable health. He has been enabled to put the finishing touch to his Life of Washington, and now settles himself comfortably in his easy chair, to enjoy the pleasures afforded by an unusual long and uninterruptedly brilliant and successful life devoted to literature.

The *Evening Post* explains the way we get our French fashions, by copying the circular of a Paris tailoring firm. "They offer, at all times, to the purchaser new articles of a late pattern, for the reason that all those remaining at the end of each year are exported to America."

A Bloomer on the way to the Pike's Peak mines, with her husband, writes to the *Sybil*, the strong-minded women's organ at Middletown, N. Y., that the Indians on the plains have offered to purchase her, having a fancy for Bloomers. The lady says: "One Indian wanted to trade for me two squaws, who could probably perform four times the physical labor that I could. Others, not quite so timid, approaching the wagon, made signs for me to jump behind them on their ponies, but I declined the honor in the most respectful language I knew of their dialect—a decided shake of the head."

Frederick Coudert, Esq., delivered on Tuesday evening, April 26th, a lecture at Mount Vernon (N. Y.), for the benefit of the Catholic Church in process of erection there. His subject was: "The Life of Curran," which he handled in a sympathetic and intelligent manner, much to the delight of his numerous auditors.

A lady whose bad temper is traced on a countenance of great repulsiveness, having been rescued in Iowa from wolves by an athletic Indian chief, in a fit of romantic gratitude offered to marry him, whereupon the savage turned and fled into the depths of the forest, and has not been seen by white man or woman since.

The Washington *Intelligencer* publishes a communication from Washington Territory, showing that a question of boundary is about to arise between the United States and the British government, in relation to a line that, in the settlement of the Oregon controversy, was left by the treaty for future determination.

A clergyman's son was chopping wood at Harris, Wis., when his father approached, and he chopped right through the old gentleman, splitting his head and a log at the same time. He subsequently served his mamma in the same manner, laying her head open.

There is a man in Philadelphia who owns two good brick houses and a feed store, and has $4,000 invested in stocks—all of which he has accumulated solely by the business of catching rats, which he sells to proprietors of "rat-pits."

A letter from Rome, dated March 24th, says there were four hundred Americans in Rome during the Carnival. Ex-President Pierce and Mrs. Pierce had been there, and were to remain some weeks. Mrs. Pierce's health, we are pleased to learn, is decidedly better.

Many a man, who would otherwise make an excellent husband, is driven from his home, and becomes neglectful of his family, solely because his wife is indifferent to himself and his interests—has no word of cheer for him at any time.

In Mexico, everybody is supposed to be an ex-President who wears a clean shirt and keeps his hands washed. And in this country, every politician expects to be President, whether he has a shirt or not.

A bookselling firm in New York recently received an order from a country customer for a certain number of copies of *Webster on-abridge*. Of course the great *Unabridged* supplied the want.

Fletcher Woodward, known as having been the romantic and most unfortunate husband of Susan Denin, the actress, is in the Frazer river region digging gold.

Baron Humboldt, the confidential adviser of the Prince Regent of Prussia, writes to a diplomatic correspondent at Washington that war cannot be postponed beyond July.

A large brick building on Newtown Creek, L. I., fell with a tremendous crash recently, the rats having undermined some of the brick pillars supporting the first floor.

The population of Paraguay in 1856, according to the public records, was 975,000. Two-thirds of the population are Indians and half-breeds.

The statistics of Ohio for 1858 show that the number of suicides in that State was sixty in all, or one in every forty thousand of the population.

The Minnesota papers say the grass conflagration has commenced, and the night skies are lurid with the prairie fire's glow.

The Mayor of Reading, Pa., has ordered the police to arrest all minors hanging about barrooms in the evening.

An infant was born in Baltimore lately, having at its birth a full set of teeth. A second Richard.

The prairies in Central Illinois have been inundated, and, it is said, resemble lakes, in many places.

Senator Seward is making preparations for a voyage to Europe. He will be absent until late in the Fall.

The South Carolinians are preparing to erect a monument at Eutaw, to commemorate the battle of September 8th, 1781.

The spring so far has been a wet season for crops in Fulton County, N. Y. In the central part, it has rained every Friday this year.

William Smith O'Brien has returned from his Southern tour to Washington City.

The population of New York City in 1800 was 60,480; in 1858 it was 720,860.

The Odd Fellows had a grand celebration in this city on Tuesday, 26th ult.

The Missouri farmers are engaging largely in the cultivation of hemp.

A woman has been indicted at Anderson, S. C., for being a "common scold."

NEW YORK TABLET.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

At the Office, 164 *William Street*,

NEW YORK.

Terms:

Single Copies	6 cents.	
Served by Carrier	$3 00	per year.
Mail Subscriber	2 50	"
2 Copies, sent separately	4 00	"
Clubs:		
3 Copies	5 00	"
5 "	8 00	"
10 "	15 00	"

Larger Clubs at the same rate, *i. e.* $1 50 for each member.

Papers for Clubs *must* be sent to ONE ADDRESS, otherwise twenty cents extra for each Subscriber, per annum, will be charged, for writing separate addresses.

A Portrait of His Grace Archbishop Hughes given to every new Subscriber who pays in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE NEW YORK TABLET.

Special Notices, 18 cents per line.

Transient Advertisements, first insertion, 12 cents per line. All subsequent insertions, 10 cents.

Yearly Card of six lines or less	$ 15 00
Square of twenty lines, yearly	35 00
Half a Column, "	125 00
A Column, "	200 00

*** All advertisements for insertion in the TABLET should be sent in before Saturday of each week.

*** All Letters and Communications should be addressed, "NEW YORK TABLET," 164 William st., New York.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALOYSIA.—Send us your address.

JAMES.—Your communication is not admissible.

NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1859.

THE EUROPEAN WAR QUESTION.

THE people of the various European countries interested in the Austro-French complication, shall be obliged to send vast numbers of their countrymen to have their throats cut, or to cut the throats of others, for reasons incomprehensible—or rather for no reasons at all, for if Europe should be plunged into war by the inordinate ambition of Louis Napoleon, or the political truculency of Cavour, the cleverest diplomatist among them all, will not be able to clearly define the reason of that war. The expected ministerial statement with regard to foreign affairs promised by Ministers in the British House of Commons, and which was anxiously waited for, has been postponed, so that we will have to wait for another steamer before we can have the British ministerial picture of the situation.

Austria, say the news-factors, requires, as a preliminary condition to the assembling of the Congress, a general disarming of all the Powers. The expenses of supporting her army are immense, and she seems to consider that Napoleon III. seeks by delay to make her expend her last kreutzer before a blow is struck. Indeed one of the Austrian journals goes so far as to accuse Napoleon of having commenced a "financial war" against Austria, on the 1st of January, when he addressed to Baron Hubner those words which put peace-desiring Europe into a tremor. Austria can raise no money at present, nor will she be able to do so as long as peace continues, but should war break out between her and France and Sardinia, England, who carries the key of the strong-box, will furnish her with it. England must do so if she would not see French influence supreme on the continent, and she has by no means so much confidence in her French ally as to trust him with such a preponderance. Austria is the card she must play against the Imperial gamester, and however she may fete the Neapolitan exiles, she will be Austria's backer during the improbable, but not impossible contest. If in such an eventuality she does not draw steel in her support, she will pour forth to her golden succor; if she does not furnish men she will furnish money; if she does not fight with her Paxhams she will with her millions, and they are pretty deadly weapons when properly employed.

To Austria's demand of a general disarming Napoleon's reply is already prepared. Not having armed he cannot disarm. Our correspondents have continually advised us that the reports of war preparations on a vast scale were sheer fabrications, and we have read in a late letter from a Paris journalist, who believes in the imminence of war and who is affiliated to the war party, a confirmation of their statements. He says the effective force has not been increased by a single man, that the soldiers on furlough have not been called in, and that the movements so much talked about are not increases of power, but merely changes of location. However, an army on a peace footing of 600,000 men is sufficient to give Europe anxiety, and is threateningly near being on a war footing. With the number of men Sardinia, whose army is on a war footing, could send into the field, the force France could dispose of for a war beyond the Alps would be sufficiently imposing.

Austria, meantime, continues to display her energies and to develope her great military resources to the fullest extent. Until the disarming is agreed upon, she will continue to pour her troops into Lombardo-Venetia, that she may be ready for any eventuality, and that Napoleon may not take her unawares. She shows a fixed determination to defend to the last extremity her Italian possessions against all comers, be they whom they may. The dignity and boldness of her attitude challenge admiration.

We have repeatedly declared in these columns our opinion that, notwithstanding the apparently complicated state of things, there will be no resort to belligerent measures, and we have seen nothing as yet to destroy our confidence in the preservation of peace. The pretexts put forward for troubling Europe are so futile that we cannot believe in the probability of their being made the ground of hostilities. Let us see what they are in brief: Victor Emmanuel II, sovereign of a petty state, the population of which does not amount to five millions, is dissatisfied with the manner in which the Austrian and Italian rulers of Italy manage their internal affairs. He desires to have the government of the Vicar of Christ "secularized," and the relations between the clergy of the Austrian dominions, and the Holy See as established by concordat, are especially noxious to him. Can Louis Napoleon so far disregard the public opinion of Europe; the public opinion, the Catholic opinion of France, as to abet Piedmont on such grounds? We think not, if he is still sane. Much as he may desire to imitate his uncle by making and unmaking kings,—much as he may desire to form an Italian kingdom for his debauched and Crimea-deserting cousin, we scarcely think he will peril his dynasty to do so. If, intoxicated by the possession of power, or, as some writers hint, frightened at the attempts on his life by Italian assassins, with the continuation of which he is threatened by the Piedmontese journals if he deceives the hopes of the anarchists, he should precipitate a war, he would, ere that was over, see the bayonets of united Europe bristling against him, and the end would probably be to tear from his shoulders the Imperial mantle *aux abeilles d'or* and to place a Bourbon once more upon the throne of France. We may be mistaken as to the preservation of peace, and many of our friends tell us we will prove false prophets. However, if they should prove to be true prophets, we will be false ones in good company, for the two most eminent Catholic publicists in the two worlds: Louis Veuillot in the Old, and Orestes A. Brownson in the New, however opposed they may be on other points, are of the same opinion on this question: that there will be no war for the present, at least.

IOWA REMONSTRATES WITH MASSACHUSETTS.—The citizens of Iowa have addressed the men of Massachusetts, calling upon them to defeat the amendment to the Constitution, which virtually places the term of naturalization at seven years, and which will be submitted to the people of the persecuting old State on Monday next. The Iowans declare that they recognize no difference between native and adopted citizens, and can vote with no party which passes measures of proscription in their regard.

A HIGHER LAW.

THOSE who have watched the proceedings of our courts of justice by courtesy, so called, for some years past, will certainly have come to the conclusion that there really is what is called a higher law. It is by this higher law that professional rowdies, bullies and gamblers are tried in New York, and professional politicians in Washington. That the law by which poor men, honest men, and private individuals are tried, is altogether different from this special code by which the worthies alluded to are judged, we may learn from Judge Russell in the Empire City, and from Judge Crawford in the Federal Capital—from the case of Mr. Billy Mulligan and the lady swindler for whom Judge Russell improvised the penalty of banishment, in the former city—from the case of Herbert, gambler and member of Congress for California, who shot an Irish waiter, and that of Sickles, member of Congress from New York, who shot and reshot Key, the District Attorney for the District of Columbia.

All through the trial which has just terminated, we have abstained from commenting on the facts connected with it. We had hoped that our duty would permit us to avoid all allusion to the foul and bloody affair and the foul and bloody actors engaged in it. But, in consequence of the stand which the public press, with one or two honorable exceptions, has taken with regard to it,—the persistent manner in which both editors and reporters have endeavored to lead astray the public mind and to implant in it the most un-Christian and the most immoral principles, we feel bound in conscience to endeavor to the utmost of our poor ability to neutralize their pernicious effects on the minds of such of our readers as may also read the daily papers.

We presume—and we arrive at the presumption with regret—that the filthy facts of the case are too well known to require more than a slight recapitulation here. Key and Sickles were on terms of what men of their stamp dub with the name of friendship. They moved in the vicious circles of the *demi-monde* of Washington. An anonymous letter informed Sickles that a criminal intercourse existed between his wife and Key. Sickles employed one of his creatures to watch the guilty pair, and the result of this espionage was an assurance that the charge was true. The same evening that he received the assurance, Sickles, whom his counsel represented as driven to insanity, subsequently, by the thoughts of his wrongs, delivered speeches in Congress and corrected the proofs of them for publication. Strange proofs of insanity. He went home and with an unmanly, cowardly and shameless selfishness, which can find no parallel, procured from his guilty, though unblushing wife, a written confession of her conduct! To give the document validity, he had it signed by a lady friend of his wife and a servant, as witnesses! When he had this safe in his pocket, he gave way to his grief, which lasted all night, and was "unearthly" when his friends came to see him in the morning. One of these had no advice to give him, he being "a man of honor." Key happening to pass Sickles' house, waving a handkerchief, Sickles went out, and shot him again and again. The victim died without telling his own tale,—and he may have had a strange one to tell. Sickles' friend, who had no advice to give to that man of honor, stood by during his repeated shots, and when the bloody deed was done led away Sickles by the arm to the house of the United States Attorney General Black, where Sickles gave further proof of his insanity, by coolly talking politics while his hand was yet moist with the blood of his fellow-creature. He gave another proof of the method that was in his madness, while in the vehicle, on his way to the jail. He was exchanging salutations with friends and acquaintances when the officer of the law, in whose charge he was, hinted to him that, considering the exasperation of the mob, he had better keep quiet in the interest of his own safety. The "insane," the "frenzied" man blenched and became quiet in an instant.

We now come to the trial. What was thought to be the first legal talent in New York was enlisted in the service of Sickles, not to count numbers of "fifth wheels" in the shape of volunteers who proclaimed Sickles their prophet and their guide in the art of protecting their family honor. It was claimed by his counsel that he was expressly chosen as the instrument of the divine vengeance on the dishonorer of his house. He, Sickles, who, as we are told there was evidence in the Court to prove, was steeped to the lips in the sin of Key, was chosen to cast the first stone—was specially appointed to send his fellow-sinner to his account—

Unhouseled, unanointed, unannealed!

"Clerical supernumeraries," as they are aptly termed by the prosecuting counsel—divines who sympathize with Sickles, lent their biblical knowledge to aid in drawing from the Old Testament a justification of the killing. Then it was laid down as a principle that insanity, no matter from what cause it resulted, gave irresponsibility to crime, so that one has only to get mad from rum and slay his fellows with impunity. It was next asserted that the breaking of the sixth commandment not being adequately punished by the law, the aggrieved has a right to punish the aggressor. This was widened into a principle that, where the law does not protect a man from certain attacks, he has a right to protect himself—that where the law does not punish, or does not adequately punish particular infringements of individual right, the individual can take the punishment into his own hands. But if this principle were carried out, why should not the individual be the judge in all cases where he calls upon the law for satisfaction, as to the adequacy of the satisfaction given him? The New York *Times*, which has forever disgraced itself by its unblushing attempts to win public sympathy for blood—attempts which could not be more glaring or more persistent if their editor had a personal interest in the decision of the jury—if Sickles occupied the editorial chair of Mr. Raymond, and Mr. Raymond in Sickles' place in the criminals' dock at Washington—the *Times* has sustained all these absurdly immoral theories, and in its latest article it considers as established the principle that, where the law does not punish, the individual has the penal right. Further on in the same article it says that the law never can sufficiently punish the particular crime in question. The blood of the transgressor is the only adequate sacrifice. So that we are again reduced to the bloody code of Sickles' legal, literary and oratorical defenders, and so that even if the law punished this crime with perpetual seclusion, the private weapon of the injured might justifiably kill the criminal on his way to his cell. For it is not to be supposed that this crime will be punished with death while we have Sickelses for lawgivers.

Another theory of the defence was insanity. The terrible truth had such a terrible effect on Sickles that it made him temporarily insane. This insanity—we may call insanity after the fact. The moment at which Sickles was most likely to be temporarily deprived of his reason, was that when his spy gave the anonymous charge confirmation. Yet he was sane enough to correct the proofs of his speeches, that they might meet the public eye becomingly. He was sane enough to procure a signed and witnessed document, evidently in view of subsequent justification, and which with an unparalleled and dastardly meanness he offered as evidence before a public court. (What man who has a spark of honor or manliness within him would not mount a thousand gallows sooner than publish to the world the self-registered infamy of the mother of his child!) But a whole night passes away, Sunday morning, too, and near noon of the holy day, the insane fit seizes on him and he fires bullet after bullet into the body of Key. A few minutes after the affair he was sane enough to indulge in political chitchat, and very shortly after to subordinate

his conduct to the interests of his personal safety.

Yet this man has been acquitted of all crime by a Washington Jury. We say distinctly that such a verdict is incompatible with the evidence and subverts all law. This man's acquittal was marked by the acclamations of his counsel, by hand-shakes and congratulations from the jurymen who acquitted him. He was borne in triumph from the court, and loudly cheered by a crowd who called upon the wretched person for a speech and wanted to take the place of the horses that drew him away. His counsel were serenaded in the evening and visited by their friends, the jurymen. Speeches were made, and a disposition was evinced to serenade Sickles himself. All this for a man who had trampled his wife to very death in shame to screen himself, and who had stood in the dock protesting his consideration for the "loved, though lost," while he flaunted the paper on which she had spelled her infamy, as his justification. All this for a man who posted his "bosom friend"—fit friend for such a bosom—by the family hearthtsone to exhibit the lost wife for identification to every idle gazer whose testimony might tend to fasten her crime upon her and thus render doubly sure the safety of his miserable life. We will not believe that this was the expression of the feeling of the people of Washington. No, we will not believe that this shameful demonstration was other than the act of such disreputable mobs as politicians know so well how to gather round them. It is said that it is intended to give him a similar demonstration in New York, the actors, of course, being similar. We hope for the little honor New York has left that no such thing will be attempted. Let Sickles go into the deepest obscurity he can find and there try to bury his shame.

The verdict in this trial giving force to the doctrines enunciated by the defence, gives another consecration to revolver law. It establishes the theory of counsel that the chastity of the wives of America is dependent on the deadly weapons and blood-thirstiness of American husbands. What a state of society must exist when such doctrines can be propounded without causing their authors to be branded with eternal infamy! Where respect for true religion and sound morality do not exist, all the revolvers manufactured by Colt will not be sufficient to stay the course of immorality.

ANOTHER CHANGE IN MEXICO.

The aspect of affairs in Mexico has changed, or rather sufficient time has elapsed since fillibuster correspondents sent home the last batch of falsehoods, to allow of their contradiction. The journals which lend their unscrupulous aid to the church-despoiling faction of Juarez were then jubilant. General Miramon who had been represented, on his elevation to power, as the first soldier in Mexico, was suddenly shown to us defeated and his forces dispersed, and the capital, which, strangely enough for so complete a soldier, he was said to have left undefended, beleaguered. Mr. McLane, who was dispatched by our Government for the purpose of studying the position of the contending parties, went straight to Vera Cruz, Juarez' headquarters, and only quarters now, and recognized Juarez' government, in which Don de Lerda, the author of the church-robbing scheme, holds the post of Minister of Finance. We were treated to the most delightfully rose-colored descriptions of Juarez' position, but we put little faith in them, and we remarked in a late issue that the recognition of Juarez was a farce which it has turned out to be.

Miramon, who was demolished on paper, proves to be victorious in the field. The capital is safe in his hands. He has protested against the recognition of the Juarez' government and turned an official representative of the United States out of Mexico. The guns of a British war vessel are turned towards Vera Cruz and clamorously demand immediate payment of a couple of millions. Juarez does not know exactly where to find the amount. He might sell those coveted provinces Chihuahua and Sonora, to the United States Government, but he wants cash, and that sale could only be made on time, for the U. S. Treasury when knocked at, yields a hollow sound betokening emptiness. So that Juarez, between Miramon on land and the British war steamers on the water, is in rather a tighter place than he has been in yet. The wisdom of our Mexican policy and the fitness of our representative are shown by the recognition of his government at the present moment. But to crown the diplomatic work, when the news of Juarez' position arrived the President was receiving his envoy, Signor Mata, as the accredited representative of Mexico to the United States, and congratulating him on the fact that the government he represented was now firmly established and in a position to confer extraordinary benefit on "that distracted country."

ROWDIES AND RECORDERS.

It is not calculated to raise one's esteem of the judiciary or the legal representatives of the people to see them on terms of intimacy, and even familiarity, with notorious rowdies. It is a spectacle, however, which may be witnessed. District Attorneys and pugilists lounge and hob-nob together, and judges lose their gravity in the society of gamblers. The influence the disreputable classes exercise in local politics causes them to be particularly cherished by officials, who wish to hold their posts for another term, or who aim at rising still higher in the political scale.

Our present Recorder is especially painstaking in propitiating the gentlemen of the rowdy fraternity. A number of unhappy women were lately brought before his Honor, the Recorder, and his office being too small to accommodate them all, he repaired to Judge Welsh's court, and was engaged in disposing of the various cases, when a batch of rowdies entered the room. The Recorder, in consideration, no doubt, of the distinguished place which these gentlemen hold in the social scale, obsequiously invited them to enter and take seats inside the railing, apart from the *profanum vulgus*. The Recorder's weakness for rowdies is flanked by a weakness for cigars, and on the occasion referred to he was enjoying a "Londres" of the true brand. Seeing his Honor smoking, the rowdy visitors, who, as a mark of their natural contempt for the officers of justice, had remained covered, thought they would also blow an airy cloud, and in a very short time they were puffing away delightfully. They did not stop here, but interrogated the unfortunate prisoners, and, say the reporters, indulged in a little pleasant profanity, unchecked by his Honor, the Recorder. The scene is described as a truly rare one, not likely to be seen anywhere but in the city of New York.

The Recorder has also given another proof of his attachment to the rowdy species. A gentleman, who is said to live by his wits, committed a grievous assault on the bar-keeper of a drinking saloon in Chatham street, and was arrested. The victim, who was confined to his bed, indifced or intimidated by the friends of the assailant, consented to forego proceedings against him, and he was discharged from custody by his Honor, the Recorder. Subsequently, however, the bar-keeper renewed his complaint and had the pugilistic gentleman re-arrested. The latter pleaded guilty to a lesser crime than that for which he was indicted, and the Recorder, in accordance with a custom which would be much more honored in the breach than in the observance, remanded him for sentence to the last day of the term. On that day, however, no mention was made of him, and his name was not on the roll of these to be sentenced. Nobody knew what had become of him, and nobody took the trouble of finding out where he was.

Now his Honor, the Recorder, distinctly promised on entering upon his office, that he would be particularly severe upon the rowdies and shoulder-hitters who make our streets and public places unsafe for respectable people. How much faith can be put on the promises of his Honor is now clearly shown. It is hinted that the Recorder has an eye to the nomination for Coporation Counsel, and that to obtain it he is propitiating the rowdy interest. When rowdies make our judges, how can we expect that justice will be done between these influential ruffians and the public at large. If the Recorder is really looking for the office of Counsel to the Corporation, we do not hesitate, in view of the way he fulfils his duties as Recorder, to assure him of our ardent wishes for his defeat.

LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF BUFFALO.

IRISH CATHOLIC SETTLEMENTS IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

We have received the following letter from the Rt. Rev. Bishop Timon, of Buffalo:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

Sir:—Having passed much of this winter in visiting several thriving settlements of Irish Catholic farmers, in this diocese, I think it a duty towards my fellow-members of the body of Christ, who may now be seeking for new homes, to indicate locations quite near, where they can enjoy the blessings of religion, and the advantages of schools, and find a home for less, perhaps, than the long journey they contemplate would cost.

We have in this diocese a number of Irish Catholic farming settlements, in each of which every settler is acquiring a comfortable independence. In Greece, Monroe County, the Irish Catholic farmers have already reached that independence, but the lands are now held there at prices beyond the reach of the poor emigrants. The same may measurably be said of other Catholic farming settlements in Cayuga, Senica, Tioga, Yates, Livingston, and Chemung counties, though farmers possessed of sufficient means could, in any of these counties, find desirable locations near the Church and amongst Catholics.

In the townships of Addison, Greenwood, and in Steuben County, there are Irish Catholic settlements, the lands are good, the prices moderate. Irish Catholics who, with very slender means, some years ago, moved thither are now independent. At Greenwood the church is already too small, the farmers are preparing to build a new one five or six miles from the present one, on good and cheap lands which are now being rapidly settled on by Catholics.

Java and China, in Wyoming County, are settlements of Irish Catholic farmers, who moved thither some 10, 12 or 15 years ago; each head of a family bought forty acres, being generally able to pay but a few dollars down; since, having paid for the first lot, they have purchased two, three, or four more, and generally paid for them; yet these lands are not rich, but the country is a fine grazing one.

In the townships of Scio, Collins, Belfast, Wellsville, and in Alleghany County, thriving Irish Catholic settlements exist. Last winter at Wellsville, I was much pleased at the religious and civil condition of the Catholic farmers of that dietrict.

In the town and village of Alleghany, Cattaraugus County, the strictly Reformed Franciscans have a monastery and a college for boys. Sisters of the third order of St. Francis have also a school for girls. I am told that improved lands but a few miles distant can be had at very low prices. At and around Ellicottsville, in the same county, there is a large and thriving Catholic settlement. The Catholics in all this district are much indebted to the late Nicholas Devereux, Esq., of Utica; several churches around were built in whole or in part by him. His son John C. Devereux, Esq., who treads in the footsteps of his honored father, has large tracts of land in this and in the adjoining counties for sale, and I am told at low rates, and on easy terms.

Through the southern parts of Cataraugus and Chatauque counties, excellent opportunities are offered to the Irish Catholic farmer. The zealous pastor of Dunkirk, Rev. P. Colgin, lately made known through the public press the new Catholic settlements rapidly forming in the townships of "French Creek," Mina, Clymer, Sherman, and Ripley. The same good priest, a few days ago, directed thither some *railroaders*, who had long labored on the public works without increasing their scanty store. Mostly on credit, each family secured fifty acres—they have now paid for that first lot, and generally bought a second one, and paid for it. They are comfortable and happy compared to what they were before, and they are steadily approaching to an honest independence.

In years past, ministerial duties forced me to travel widely over the west and south of our country; and from facts then noted, I feel convinced that the Irish Catholic emigrant, of sober, industrious habits, and but moderate means, can find no *safer*, perhaps no *better* location than in some of the districts I have mentioned. There, indeed, life will be less a lottery; few great prizes can be drawn, but then also there need be no blanks.

If, in your holy zeal for the good of the poor, but faithful and generous emigrant from the Island of Saints, you think fit to publish this simple statement of facts, you may render a service to many, and oblige

Most respectfully,
Yours faithfully in Christ,
✠ John, Bishop of Buffalo.

TO THE READERS OF NEW YORK TABLET.

The Benedictine Nuns in Newark, N. J., having in contemplation the erection of a new Convent, most respectfully appeal to the readers of the New-York Tablet to aid them in the accomplishment of their design, which has for its object the advancement of religion. All subscriptions will be gratefully acknowledged.

Mother M. A. Emerana,
Prioress, O. S. B.
St. Scholastica's Convent, O. S. B., High st.,
Newark, N. J., April 26th, 1859.

The undersigned, Prior of the Order of St. Benedict, and Pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Newark, certifies that the Nuns of the Order of St. Benedict are very much in need of a convent, and that all the faithful who help in this charitable work shall always be remembered in their prayers. A Mass will be offered up on the first Sunday of every month for those who will send in any contribution, however small.

F. Rupert Seiderbush,
Pastor of St. Mary's Church, and Prior, O. S. B.

Any subscriptions from benevolent persons desirous of aiding the pious ladies of the Benedictine Order, in Newark, in carrying out their mission, will be received with pleasure at the office of this paper. We need not say that Charity cannot find a more meritorious object, and we hope our readers will respond with a liberal hand to the call of the good Sisters, for they are badly in need of a house. The one they live in at present is a miserable one.

A Highly Impartial Journalist.—A semi-Catholic journal in this city, especially distinguished for its want of a highly Catholic virtue—charity—in commenting upon the outrage on the Rev. Mr. Frachon of St. Thomas, Canada West, freely absolves the Orangemen of that region from all part in the double attempt at assassination, and declares the liquor interest guilty of these repeated crimes. Now, though both parties have been suspected of complicity, there is no evidence as yet to convict either, and suspicion points more directly to the Orangemen than to the liquor venders. A portion of Rev. Mr. Frachon's letter, which our impartial cotemporary did not publish, shows this. He says:

Orangeism has attained such a height in this place that, if it be not put down, the position will soon be no longer tenable.

Receive the assurances, &c., &c.

C. Frachon.

It is evident that Rev. Mr. Frachon, who ought to know something about it, suspects rather the Orangemen than the men of rum. Why does our cotemporary, who is evidently a bad lawyer, commence the defence of the Orangemen by a suppression of evidence? Have the Orangemen its sympathy because they are anti-Irish Irishmen? Or have the liquor dealers, directly or indirectly, done it an injury? Or was the whole article merely made up as a sort of hollow tube to spit venom through?

The Brooklyn Water Celebration.—Our Brooklyn friends made a grand display on Thursday, 28th ult., in honor of the introduction of the pure element into their city. The celebration consisted of an imposing military and civic procession, the delivery of an oration, the singing of an ode written for the occasion, and displays of fireworks in various portions of the city. The celebration had been originally fixed for Wednesday, but as the rain came down most unhandsomely on that day, it was put off to the next. The dreariness of the day set our cotemporary, the *Christian Intelligencer*, a dreaming, and it appeared on Thursday morning, with a full account of the celebration which did *not* take place.

Literature.

THE LIFE OF THE BLESSED MARY ANN OF JESUS; AN AMERICAN VIRGIN, CALLED THE LILY OF QUITO. By Father JOSEPH BORRO, S J. Philadelphia: P. F. CUNNINGHAM. 1859. For sale by SADLIER & Co., New York.

This is an interesting Life of one of America's Saints, and will be read with profit by all who desire to attain to that perfection which alone will bring them to eternal happiness.

Mary Ann was born on the 31st of October, 1618, in the city of Quito. Her parents were descendants of illustrious Spanish families. Her solemn beatification took place on the 10th of November, 1853, in the Vatican Basilica, in the presence of the Cardinals and other dignitaries of the Church.

LAURA AND ANNA; OR, *The Effect of Faith on the Character*. A Tale Translated from the French. Philadelphia: P. F. CUNNINGHAM, 104 South Third street. 1859. For sale by SADLIER & Co., New York.

We are glad the publisher has favored the public with a new edition of this excellent little Tale. The reader will learn from it the danger of hastily-formed friendships, and also the pleasure and satisfaction we all experience in the faithful discharge of our many duties.

QUENTIN DURWARD, THE ANTIQUARY, AND WAVERLY. By SIR WALTER SCOTT. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, 306 Chestnut street. 1859.

The above works comprise the sixth, seventh, and eighth volumes of their cheap editions of Scott's Works. There are something in Scott's Works which a Catholic will, at once, perceive are exaggerations, and were written from a bigoted point of view, and Scott is never weak except where he is bigoted. Still his works, with all their faults, are far preferable to the sickly trash under which bookseller's shelves groan, and the publishers deserve great credit for getting out this cheap edition for the people.

CATHOLIC YOUTH'S MAGAZINE for May has come to hand. It is filled with interesting reading for the young. Published by MURPHY & Co., Baltimore, at 50 cents per year.

Messrs. JOHN MURPHY & Co. have sent us *Spiritual Conferences*. By FREDERICK WILLIAM FABER, D.D.

We have received the first number of a New Family Journal, published in Salem, Mass., by John Ryan, Esq., and entitled: *The Salem Advocate*. The *Advocate* has a live look, and we have no doubt will do good in old witch-burning Salem. It has a wide field and plenty of work in Massachusetts.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN.

Columbia, the free, is the land of my birth,
And my paths have been all on American earth;
But my blood is as Irish as any can be,
And my heart is with Erin afar o'er the sea.

My father and mother, and friends all around,
Are daughters and sons of the sainted old ground—
They rambled its bright plains and mountains among,
And filled its fairy valleys with laugh and with song.

But I sing their sweet music, and often they own
It is true to old Ireland in style and in tone;
I dance their gay dances, and hear them with glee,
Say each touch tells of Erin afar o'er the sea.

I have tufts of green shamrock in sods they brought o'er,
I have shells they picked up ere they stepped from the shore,
I have books that are treasures; the fondest I hold
Is "The Melodies," clasp'd and nigh cover'd with gold.

My pictures are pictures of scenes that are dear
For the beauties they are, or the glories they were,
And of good men and great men whose merits shall be
Long the pride of green Erin afar o'er the sea.

If I were in beautiful Dublin to-day,
To the spots I hold sacred I'd soon find my way,
For I know where O'Connell and Curran are laid,
And where lov'd Robert Emmett sleeps cold "in the shade."

And if I were in Wexford—how fondly I'd trace
Each field I have marked on my maps of the place
Where the brave Ninety-Eight men poured hotly and free
Their blood for dear Erin afar o'er the sea.

Dear home of my fathers! I'd hold thee to blame,
And my cheeks would at times take the crimson of shame,
Did thy sad tale not show, in each sorrow-stain'd line,
That the might of thy tyrant was greater than thine.

But her soldiers are many, abroad and at home,
Her ships on all oceans are ploughing the foam,
And her wealth is untold—sure no equal was she,
For my poor plunder'd Erin afar o'er the sea.

Yet they tell me the strife is not yet given o'er—
That the gallant old Island will try it once more;
And will call, with her harp, when her flag is unfurl'd,
Her sons, and *their* sons, from the ends of the world

If so, I've a heart never shaken with fear:
A brain that can plan, and a hand that can dare;
And the summons will scarce have died out when I'll be,
'Mid the green fields of Erin afar o'er the sea.

—*Nation*. T. D. S.

LIKE THE OAK BY THE FOUNTAIN.

BY GERALD GRIFFIN.

Like the oak by the fountain
In sunshine and storm,
Like the rock on the mountain
Unchanging in form,
Like the course of the river,
Through ages the same;
Like the mist mounting ever
To heaven, whence it came.

So firm be thy merit,
So changeless thy soul;
So constant thy spirit,
While seasons shall roll;
The fancy that ranges,
Ends where it began;
But the mind that ne'er changes,
Brings glory to man.

APRIL.

Sighing, storming, singing, smiling,
With her many moods beguiling,
April walks the waking earth;
Whereso'er she looks and lingers,
Whereso'er she lays her fingers,
Some new charm starts into birth!
Fitful clouds about her sweeping,
Coming, going, frowning, weeping,
Melt in fertile blessings round;
Frequent rainbows that embrace her,
And with gorgeous girdles grace her,
Dropping flowers upon the ground!

CLASSICAL STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

Sir:—This country has many things to be proud of; but it cannot justly compliment itself on the extensive classical scholarship of its sons. Our acquaintance with Greek and Latin is discreditably narrow. Such branches are not sufficiently utilitarian in their effects for America. Colleges, well endowed, we have in goodly numbers; but the noble literature of the ancients—the poetry, history, philosophy and statesmanship of Athens and Rome, are studied with poor attention in them. The parents here, most of them being quite unacquainted themselves with the classical cultivation and polish of the intellect, consider the time spent at Greek and Latin as worse than thrown away, and their sons, generally true to their origin, carry out the paternal designs in the most religious manner. The training that leads soonest to lucrative business is what pleases best the father and the son. True, many of our young men aim at the high professions; but very small is the number of them that take elegant scholarship as a means to secure their end. Hundreds of youths *graduate* every year at our universities; but not one in fifty of them can write a Latin hexameter, or translate Demosthenes, or show anything in his composition or speech, that would reflect any honor on his professors. All the professions swarm with cultivated gentlemen of this description The courts, the pulpits, and the medical profession, taken together, have but little scholarship to boast of. It is hard to find an American lawyer who has taken his rhetoric from the purest sources: Aristotle, Quintilian, Cicero, and Demosthenes, of his knowledge of jurisprudence from the common source of all our law: the pandects of Justinian; it is equally difficult to find an American preacher able to read a line of the Doctors of the Church; and as to the faculty of meeting well educated physicians, there is no such thing. The professional men of America, and the lawgivers, too, are the worst trained in the world. They may be said to be yet in a state of barbarism with regard to finished culture, in comparison with the professional men of Europe. Nor have our college professors anything to be exceedingly proud of. They do nothing original for classical literature, and very little that is of value in the way of imitation. Dr. Anthon has, indeed, a good name—but with lazy students, and more lazy ushers, who refer them to his long-winded, pilfered notes. This scholar has nearly killed all hard study in the United States. A few more like him would make dunces of all the boys in the country. And so we are without any respectable standing in classical scholarship. For proof, go among those who ought to be scholars, lawyers, ecclesiastics, editors, and statesmen, and you will find them, with very few exceptions, to be poorly educated people.

This is greatly to be deplored. Some of the greatest men that ever lived, thought, wrote, and spoke in Greek and Latin. It cannot be doubted that immense mental benefit is to be derived from intimate acquaintance with such. The splendid intellect of Tully shines on every one that studies him. Converse with so good and wonderful a genius is worth years of toil. Demosthenes was the prince of orators, and a profound statesman. He who cannot read him in his own tongue cannot arrive at the most exalted conception of eloquence, or of patriotism. There is a force and loftiness in his style that give strength and sublimity to the faculties. The tragedies of Sophocles and Euripides are admitted to be the models of all our dramatic writers—to be the best pieces of stage composition in existence. Inability to read them is a bar to an intellectual treat that can hardly be equalled. Homer, the most favored child of the Muses, had more gifts than all the poets who have succeeded him. Greek scholars alone can enrich themselves by his pages. Herodotus and Thucydides were the first historians. Their style is now lamented, because but few are able to read them. Virgil, the Latin Homer, wrote poetry that will live for ever. Tacitus and Livy wrote histories, which it is a great misfortune to be ignorant of. Studying them, in their own tongues, gives a burnished vigor to the mind, which nothing can darken or depress. The splenetic and witty increase of faculties to be obtained by companionship with Juvenal and Horace has long been admitted. To be brief: Greek and Latin literatures are the works of the greatest minds found among the greatest nations of antiquity; and by studying them, a flood of the light of eloquence, poetry, and philosophy, which illuminated the world during the grandest periods, and which illuminates it still, breaks in upon the delighted mind, and in a majority of instances leads it on to distinction, greatness, eminence, usefulness, and immortal fame. Edmund Burke was a classical scholar, Chateaubriand was one. All the leading men of the world are classical scholars. How soon will our young men learn this? How soon will our parents and guardians learn it? Until it is learned and acted on, our literature will be below mediocrity—neither poetry nor eloquence will distinguish America. The study of illustrious men makes illustrious men, and the most illustrious men are to be found among the Greeks and Latins.

S.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Parliament to be dissolved.—Lord John Russell baulked in his attempt on the Treasury Benches.—Many members in the blues at the fact of a Dissolution.—What could the government have done?—Lord Derby's Speech—Lord John and his measures.—The bill of 1852 and that of 1854.—How they differed—How his Lordship changes his opinion when necessary.—The Ministry consider that Reform has no further claims on them.—On what grounds they go to the polls.—Disraïle's statement in the Commons—Palmerston's explanations.—Bright's warnings.—His bill no "revolutionary" measure.—Lord John defends himself from the charge of vagueness and gives the outline of a bill.—Will vote against the ballot.—Bills and Motions thrown over till next Session.—Spooner furioso.—The Galway Contract.—The addresses.—Thanksgiving.—Cardinal Wiseman.—Consecration, &c.

LONDON, April 8th, 1859.

As a means of extricating himself from the unpleasant position in which he was put by Lord John Russell's amendment, Lord Derby has determined on the *dernier ressort* of Ministers. Between the alternatives of retiring from office and dissolving Parliament, he has chosen the latter, and the Queen has given her sanction to the measure. So we are to have all the bother and excitement of a general election. Many members of the Opposition are very wroth with the Government for sending them back to have their credentials renewed, for they know there is no chance of their renewal, while others whose pockets can but ill bear the expense of an election, are furious at the prospects of another drain upon them. In all fairness, however, I think the Government have adopted the only honorable course that was left open to them. It would not be consistent with the dignity of any ministry to continue the government after the passage of such a measure, even though it were passed by "a fortuitous concourse of atoms." In announcing his determination to dissolve Parliament on Monday night, in the Lords, Lord Derby made a long statement connected with the past and present of the Ministry of which he is the head. He was exceedingly severe on Lord John Russell and his sarcasms hit the mark each time. He spoke of the little lord's restless disposition and his fixed determination that no good shall be done by any one but himself. Lord John has had the singular good fortune of having overthrown more governments than any other political man, and not only those to which he was opposed but those of which he was himself a member. He criticized the two bills of Lord John Russell, that of 1852 and that of 1854, and showed that the two bills differed from each other in every clause. The bill of 1852 proposed a £20 county franchise, that of 1854, a £10 franchise; the bill of 1852 proposed a £5 borough franchise, with one year's residence; that of 1854, a £6 rating franchise, with two and a half years' residence and payment of rates during the whole of that period. The bill of 1852 proceeded upon the principle of not disfranchising a single borough; the measure of 1854 disfranchised sixty-three boroughs. The bill of 1852 enfranchised two new towns; the bill of 1854 did not enfranchise new constituencies except to a limited extent, but distributed among constituencies already represented additional members, of whom forty-seven were allotted to counties, and sixteen or seventeen to boroughs. One of Lord John's objections to the bill was that it went on the principle of identity of qualification, yet his Lordship declared, when voting for Mr. Locke King's bill, that he did not see why inhabitants of counties should not be admitted to the franchise at as low a figure as the inhabitants of towns. Sir James Graham said, before the introduction of the bill, that the Government would be obliged to reduce the county franchise to £10, or they would find themselves in a minority in the House of Commons which would be satisfied with no less a reduction. The Government reduces the county franchise to £10, when, behold! the same Sir James tells them that if they had been contented with a £20 franchise they would have no difficulty in passing their bill. Palmerston came in for his share of castigation for having promised a measure of reform in 1857, having even had the boldness to have it alluded to in the speech from the throne and yet not having prepared any bill, nor having any intention of preparing one. The Ministry now consider that they have fulfilled their pledge to bring forward a measure of Reform, and do not appeal to the country on that question. They now ask whether the present state of the House of Commons—split up as it is into hundreds of petty parties, none of which are able to conduct the business of the country, but which, by combining, are able to obstruct any Government that may be found—shall receive the continued support and countenance of the people of Great Britain.

Disraeli made the statement in the Lower House and pointed out the disjointed state of the Opposition. Mr. Bright and Lord J. Russell were to pursue opposite courses after the decision on the amendment. Lord Palmerston first voted for the amendment but would have afterwards supported the second reading of the bill. Mr. Wild had put the ballot amendment—from which Bright and Gibson ran away, and against which the too tricky Whig Lord voted. Certainly no party could be more disorganized. The Chancellor was followed by Palmerston who made some explanation relating to an expression for which he was soundly rated in the other House, that the Ministry *should* stay in office and do the bidding of the Opposition. Mr. Bright warned the government not to go to the polls with the cry that the public had only to choose between the minsterial measure and a revolutionary one. Any measure he (Mr. Bright) should bring forward, would be in the lines of the bill of 1832. Lord John arose to reply to the accusations of vagueness which had been made against him. His notions of a Reform bill were very humble, he said, and I believe him, in fact, I go further and acquit him of any serious notion of any measure of Reform. He would preserve the old bases of representation—the representation of counties, cities and boroughs, as it had been from the earliest times of the House of Commons. The franchise he would place at £10 for counties and £5 for boroughs. So this is the great measure of Lord John, and the difference between £6 and £10 caused him to regret the ministerial measure. Why, the reduction could have been made in Committee. But the fact is, the Whig statesman was afraid the bill would pass if it were discussed, and he would thereby loose the best part of his political stock in trade. With regard to freemen he would make no change. The question of disfranchisement and redistribution of seats he would leave for *another bill*. But this is an essential and most important part of a Reform Bill which is incomplete without, which must be settled before the name of reform can be appreciated in its entirety. If any Reform Bill contain clauses introducing the ballot he should vote against it. What say the Manchesterians to that?

The prorogation will take place about the time the House would have been dissolved for the Easter Holidays. Many motions have to be withdrawn and many bills kept back for next session. The first motion on the list was Spooner's anti-Maynooth one, and he complained very bitterly of being obliged to withdraw it. Mr. J. Fitzgerald's Catholic Relief Bill, and Sir J. Trelawny's Bill for the Abolition of Church Rates, were withdrawn until next session. The Indian Loan Bill was read a third time. A motion was made for a copy of all correspondence between Galway and America, connected with the subject of the intended mail service between Galway and North America, and agreed to. A short debate took place, during which Col. French declared his belief that the opposition to the Government contract was dictated by the old English jealousy of Irish industry.

The addresses of Mr. Disraeli and Lord John Russell are already before the electors of Buckinghamshire and those of the city of London. They seem to have forgotten the topic which they fought about.

The Queen is to appoint a day of thanksgiving for the conclusion of the rebellion in India. Her Majesty should have a funeral service offered up for the native infantry regiment which was massacred to a man, and all allusion to which was so neatly stifled lately in the House of Commons. The question is, however, for how long a period is the rebellion over? The Empress of Hindostan has, at present, in her eastern dominions thrice as many native soldiers as Europeans, and fifty thousand more

than she had at the beginning of the revolt. She will, it is to be supposed, on the hypothesis of peace, withdraw a number of the European troops. What security is there in this state of things? Can the government place more confidence in the present native one than in the former one? What is to prevent them from rising at any moment? Our statesmen must give a satisfactory answer, for I cannot.

The Italian exiles are still being lionized, and being as yet a novelty are received in "the first society."

The Cardinal Archbishop delivered his third lecture on the Infidelity of the Day on Sunday last.

The Church of the Good Shepherd, Amos Court, near Bristol, was consecrated on the 29th March last by the Right Rev. Bishop of Clifton. Rev. John Bonomi of Hindlip conducted the consecration ceremonies. There is a Catholic Reformatory there, which is under the charge of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, who have at present one hundred and thirty girls under their pious and motherly care. Those who have visited this institution speak in terms of the highest praise of the admirable manner in which it is conducted by the pious and self-sacrificing nuns. W.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE

The Congress.—Austria's condition.—Her position as represented.—Napoleon's tactics.—How the people feel.—The English alliance.—England's time-honored policy.—She must eventually support Austria in case of a war.—What Bonaparte may expect.—Threats of assassination by the Sardinian Press.—Convents and churches in Genoa turned into barracks.—Pius IX. The Prince of Wales' visit to the Irish College on St. Patrick's Day.—The Pontifical railway train.—Cochin-China.—Assassination in Smyrna.—The Review of the Paris garrison.—Death of Count Schonvaloff, Barnabite monk, and convert from the Greek heresy.—Consecration of a chapel in the parish of St. Sulpice.—Fabrications of the Russian organ in Brussels.

PARIS, April 7, 1859.

There is nothing definite as yet with regard to the Congress on the Italian question. An announcement has, indeed, been made in some of the journals of the Belgian capital, that the representatives of the great powers would meet on the 20th of the present month at Baden, but there is no positive authority for the announcement. Austria, it is said, now dictates as an indispensable condition that Piedmont should disarm herself before any Congress could meet, and that she herself would then follow the example of Piedmont. Cavour insists, of course, that Austria being, according to him, the aggressor, should be the first to disarm, but this is out of the question. Austria would never consent, nor would it be consistent with her dignity to do so. Piedmont it is who has really caused all the present difficulty which agitates Europe, and I have no doubt that the great powers, in their efforts to preserve peace, will induce her to take the disarming initiative. It is said that France—no, the French Emperor, will insist on Piedmont being admitted to the Congress with the right to vote, the contrary condition being demanded by Austria. I do not think the Emperor will insist on this for several reasons, the principal of which is that if Sardinia has a voice in these councils the same privilege cannot be denied to the other Italian States. This would be the death blow of the Franco-Sardinian policy. It is said that Austria would almost as soon have war as the Congress, on account of the vast expense of keeping up her army and the unfavorable condition of her exchequer. She wants to have a solution of some kind, peaceful or bloody. Napoleon knows the straits she is in and seeks delay which is as fatal to her as war. However, she declares that until the disarming of Sardinia is agreed to, she cannot suspend her preparations nor the march of troops into Italy. I have still confidence in peace, and that confidence is founded on the universal desire for peace throughout France. The people feel that there is no such question as the Italian question,—that it is a sham, a pretence, and if Louis Napoleon disregards that feeling I believe that he will rue it. He was a sort of dictator in Europe previous to the 1st of January last, and all the Powers except Austria were with him. But his uncle had at one period all Europe with him. The English alliance I consider as virtually at an end. England has withdrawn from it, and, notwithstanding the absurd enthusiasm about those fifth-rate revolutionists, Poerio and others, she is decidedly Austrian. She follows her old plan of saying one thing and doing another, and according to her time-honored custom, leaves the Italian revolutionists in the lurch after having spent years in exciting their revolutionary spirit. No power is so vitally interested in the maintenance of peace as England. Her sword still reeking with blood from the battle-fields of India, the state of the Indian Exchequer, the popular desire for peace, she is not in a proper position to undertake a war. If war breaks out and she persists in neutrality, she loses her prestige. But I do not think she could preserve that neutrality long. Circumstances would eventually oblige her to jump into the lists, and her sword would be drawn on the Austrian side. Sardinia is nothing, the coquetting of Russia does not mean anything. Her diplomacy is endowed with the most unblushing duplicity. Napoleon III. would, before many campaigns were over, find all Europe, that was with him a year before, against him, as his uncle did, notwithstanding the meeting with Alexander and the embraces which history record. If England does not remain neutral, she must, I repeat it, take the Austrian side. If Austrian influence were weakened, lessened or destroyed on the Continent, France would be paramount. But England wants a check; on France and Austria is that check.

The Sardinian Press continues to emit firebrand articles on the war question. The boldest article I have read is published by a Turin revolutionary sheet, which now supports the Cavour Ministry. It goes so far as to threaten Napoleon III., if war is not declared. It declares that if Italy is not freed from the Austrian yoke, she will be a continual source of trouble to Europe, and of danger for the present dynasty in France; thousands of voices who were about to proclaim the Emperor a true friend of Italy, will be changed into fearful imprecations; the forerunners of acts of desperation and barbarous assassination is pretty plain talk, and means simply that if Napoleon does not declare war against Austria, he can only expect a succession of attempts like those of the Rue Lepeletier.

The Intendance of Genoa have ordered several religious communities to leave their convents for the accommodation of the soldiery. Several churches also have been seized upon for the same sacrilegious purpose. Representations have been made, and petitions numerously and respectably signed have been presented to the civil authorities requesting them to withdraw their orders, but without effect. This movement is looked upon as a piece of revenge on the part of the faction who have the civil power in their hands, as the military authorities have declared that there were sufficient accommodations for the troops, without turning the monks and nuns into the streets, and changing the House of God into a barrack.

The despatch from Marseilles, stating that the Pope had announced in consistory that he had not demanded the immediate evacuation of the Roman States, was incorrect. There has been no consistory held since February. The remarks of the Pope, which have been already reproduced in the journals, were made in the presence of a certain number of cardinals, but not in consistory. The Prince of Wales has visited the convents of the Irish Dominicans and Franciscans in the Eternal City. On Patrick's Day he went to the Irish College, where the national festival was being solemnly celebrated. The Prince wore the national emblem—the shamrock—in his bosom.

The Cardinal Archbishop and the Apostolic Nuncio, Mgr. Laconi, lately visited the manufactory where the pontifical wagon, ordered by the Roman Railway Company, is being completed. To the *wagon-salon* is added what the manufacturers call a wagon-terrasse, or platform, which precedes the form. This is an excellent idea, and is intended to allow his Holiness to afford the people, at the various stations, the pleasure of seeing him without difficulty and receiving his blessing. This platform is surrounded by an elegant balustrade, and covered by a canopy, supported by wreathed columns.

From Cochin-Chine we have news of the capture of a Cochin-Chinese junk, and some skirmishes in which the Cochin-Chinise were badly beaten. An expedition had set out to attack one of the principal cities of the Empire, previous to the attack on Hue the Capital.

An Alsatian pedlar was found dead with his throat cut at Smyrna, in the quarter inhabited by the Jews. Several Jews have been arrested. A Greek butcher who was passing at the time was arrested on the representations of some Jewish women, but the Surgeon of the French Military Hospital declared that the murder was the work of several persons.

The troops of the garrison of Paris, composed of four divisions of infantry, and two of cavalry and artillery, amounting to about 40,000 men, wers reviewed by the Emperor on Sunday last. There was a great concourse of spectators, and the Empress, with the Young Prince Imperial, in his theatricals of the Guard. The people were allowed to approach them.

The Count Schonwaloff, who abjured the Russian schism, to embrace the true faith in the Holy Catholic Church, and had entered the order of Barnabites, has just died in this city. His funeral took place on Monday, from the Church of the Foreign Missions. He had but just published a book entitled: *My Conversion and Vacation.*

On Thursday last, Cardinal Morlot consecrated a chapel with schools attached to it, which has been lately built in the parish of Saint Sulpice. Two years ago, the proselytizers built a temple and schools in this parish where there are no Protestants. It was a scheme to spread heresy among the poorer Catholics, but the Cure of Saint Sulpice met them with the same weapons, and their defeat is an accomplished fact.

A Brussels journal, the *Nord*, salaried to support Russian interests, lately stated in a Parisian correspondence that, on Sunday, while Pere Felix was preaching at Notre Dame, he touched the temporal power of the Pope, showing its necessity, when Cardinal Morlot interrupted him by a signal, and the clever preacher branched off on another topic. This is a very striking little scene, but unfortunately the principal actor is wanting: Cardinal Morlot was not at Notre Dame during the conference of Pere Felix on Sunday last.

DR. CAHILL'S LETTER.

THE PHŒNIX TRIALS.

There are few countries in Europe which have not been attacked by the English Press, as enforcing partial or tyrannical laws; and again as being wanting in the first principles of Constitutional liberty. In their weekly, indeed their daily articles, Austria is described as an armed despotism, Naples is the loathsome prison of liberty, Rome is the stupid den of superstitious persecution, and France is a military barrack, where the will of a single man at the head of the army and the state gags the mouths of the community; and through the agency of Courtsmartial, of the transport ship, of the galleys. and of subterranean chains enslaves the Senate, corrupts the Press, oppresses the Constitution, and degrades the Empire. This is the ordinary language employed by the English Journals when referring to the legislature, and the administration of laws of all other countries as contrasted with England. And so indoctrinated is every Englishman with these statements put forward in the universal Press, and in the entire literature of their country, that the whole British race believe in their own immeasurable superiority over all other people, as firmly as they entertain the opinion of the social, political and religious degredation of every Kingdom which is not English in its Constitution and Protestant in its creed. When the student first begins to read history, written by a certain class of British authors, he is astounded to learn that all perfect art, and legislation, and liberty, and faith, are contained within the English parallels of latitude! and that the rest of mankind, without a single exception, rise and fall in the scale of human, temporal and spiritual perfection, just in the proportion as they approach or recede from the institutions, the education, and the belief of this model empire! Every scholar in the modern records of human transaction knows, that all these English writings must be unlearned and unread, by a *second* laborious study, before one can get rid of the falsehood of these mischievous works, and know the truth of real impartial history. Strange to say, however, these false National productions end in *a great truth*, namely, they make Englishmen attempt to *equal the flattering picture* which is drawn of their National character; and in this effort they are successful in commerce, invincible in war, and indissolubly united in universal political combination.

The malignant Orangeism of the Phœnix trials has called forth these remarks: demonstrating as these trials do, that in no country in Europe so much maligned by Great Britain could there be exhibited in a Court of Justice such palpable prejudgment, such official symptoms of a desire to *persecute*, as have been evinced towards these prisoners by an unceasing torture from the hour of their arrest to the day of their trial. And what renders this conduct so reproachful is the fact, that while English law, and English authorities, and English statesmen, and English judges, receive with open arms all foreign rebels stained with multitudinous crime, in order to publish abroad her national liberty, she employs the hulk, the transport ship, perpetual penal servitude, and the rope, to punish the smallest illegal ebullition of popular feeling in her own subjects at home! The reception of Kossuth, the pity extended to the Neapolitan exiles by the heads of Cabinets loses the merit which this conduct would otherwise possess over our hearts when we couple these foreign clap-trap exhibitions with the cruelties exercised over foolish schoolboy revolutionists at home. These grinding severities at home are the just commentary, to judge the clear perfidy of this hollow sympathy for foreign culprits; and convinces us that the kindly reception of the exiled strangers is not so much sympathy for the individuals as a public censure on their Catholic government! while their practical treatment of their own subjects is the true exponent of the Orange views of their character. The foreign sympathy, and the domestic prejudice, strange to say, are the same identical *feeling*, being in one case hatred of Catholicity *abroad;* and in the other a horror of Catholicity at *home*.

But while one brands these young men with conspiracy against the crown and person of the Queen, and against the lives of her loyal adherents, we ought not to forget that the prisoners on their trial have liberties and lives, too, as well as the Queen, and that these lives and liberties cannot be invaded, or injured, or taken away by the trick, the partiality, or the malice of an unjust trial without wounding the life and the liberty of every human being in the entire community. The presence of one mad dog at large in a city alarms every citizen and renders the life of each individual insecure till the animal is captured and secured; and the well-founded impeachment against the justice of even one trial in an entire nation spreads terror through the kingdom and reaches the very existence of every person placed under the jurisdiction of this suspected tribunal. If a man *really guilty* of cold-blooded, deliberate murder, were killed with guilty intent, *on his way from his cell to the court-house* to be tried for his crime, the *second* murderer would undergo the last penalty of the law as if he took the life of the most virtuous man in the community. Men under trial for the most heinous offences known to the laws are supposed to be innocent until their crime is proved and the verdict of the jury is constitutionally pronounced. Political trials should be conducted with the same calm justice as commercial trials or land trials. *Men* may be excited but the law should evince no party feeling. And the greatest enemy of the Queen and of the stability of her throne is the man who would tamper with the secresy, the honor of the jury room, or endeavor to warp the public decision.

In the various remarks made by different writers on the subject of these trials, I think it is not just, strictly just, to impeach the conduct of the Attorney-General *personally* with all the anti-Catholic feelings and hostile pleadings which appear to accompany these trials. It would be more reasonable to charge the government than the individual; he is only acting under official instructions; and unless he resigned his place, he can make no departure from the crooked line of the course prescribed for him. We have had former Attorney-Generals, and excellent men, too, and ardent friends of Ireland, whose names I could mention if I wished; and these men were compelled by the position they held to take all the advantages they could to obtain a conviction; and to plead against the prisoner's liberty and life with the same eagerness as the prisoner's counsel labored to obtain his acquittal, and to save him from servitude or death. For all this shameful practice of our law courts it is the Government, not the official man, which should be charged; and it is against this thrilling perversion of law and justice that the public cry of indignation should be raised. When persons suspected of unlawful combinations of any kind in this country are arrested and imprisoned, every imaginable resource is put in motion to secure *their conviction*. Their innocence and acquittal are never for a moment entertained; no, their guilt, condemnation, and punishment, are foregone conclusions, for the attainment of which all the vigilance of the police, all the advocacy of legal talent, and all the quibbles and intricacies and privileges of pleadings are energetically employed. In this character of our law-courts, therefore, to be arressted is generally the very same thing as to be condemned. By urging these principles and practices a little farther, all these cases could be decided *before the trial*, with the same unerring justice. These remarks would not be applicable or true, if the trials between the *government and illegal societies* were conducted with the same judicial forms and evidence as the trials between *man and man* in the community. But this unfortunately is not the case in this country.

In those cases, which I may call social or commercial trials, between man and man, the most unimpeachable testimony (or evidence) is required before a jury will pronounce a verdict against the defendant. Any flaw in the moral character of the witness, any proof of his want of truth, at any period of his life; any contradiction in his testimony are sure to break down his evidence, and he is ordered down from the witness box, and his oath is not believed by any jury in Ireland. How strange to be obliged to feel that the practice is reversed when the trial takes place between the *government and the prisoner*. In this case the greatest miscreant, the most notorious liar, the most abandoned wretch is generally the government witness. The accomplice in several murders, the perjury in admitted instances, the blasted approver is the evidence which the government generally employs in the cases referred to; and on their testimony the liberty and the life of the devoted prisoner hangs. In the year 1852 an approver in Limerick stated, in the presence of the judge and the jury, who received and adopted his testimony, "that he would shoot any man, or number of men, if his accomplices either gave him money for the *job*, or even ordered him to commit these murders." And again, at the trial of the Cormacks, Spillane, the informer, stated in the presence of the Court, that "he *gloried* in committing murder, and that he would kill twenty men if employed to do so."

The testimony of these men, or rather these demons, would be rejected in a commercial trial on a suit of five shillings! how does it happen that the same testimony is admitted in a case of life and death! If these statements were made in several foreign countries which I could name, they would be believed as rank imposture and malicious lies. But all Ireland can bear sad testimony to the truth of these positions. And these are the causes which render these government trials so liable to public censure; the juries summoned and selected by the Crown on those occasions so much canvassed by the public suspicion; the verdicts pronounced on those occasions so variously interpreted by the community; and the condemnation or the death of the prisoner in those cases so much deplored as legal murders brought about by perjured witnesses and a packed jury.

In this letter I have only glanced at the general aspect of this painful subject; in my next article I shall quote trials, state local facts, and discuss the risk of life, the possible, the probable punishment of the innocent which this practice of our law courts may be likely to produce. D. W. C.

Lady Morgan died at London on the 14th ult. She was born in Dublin about 1789. She became known as an authoress by a collection of poems called the "Lay of the Irish Harp." Her maiden name was Owenson. She married Sir Charles Morgan in 1816. The "Wild Irish Girl," "Florence McCarthy," "O'Donnell," "Missionary," "France" and "Italy," "Woman and her Master," and "Book without a Name," were published by her. Her last production was her "Autobiography," published a few months ago.

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

A full and accurate account of the procee dings of the celebrated society instituted for the organization of Church Missions to the Irish Roman Catholics!—The general election.—Rumors.—Presentation of addresses to the Rev. Dr. Anderdon, Catholic University.—Testimonial to the late Surgeon-General.

DUBLIN, April 15th, 1859.

Our Protestant citizens, male and female, are very busy just now. At every turn in our good city are to be met sleek parsons, with long countenances over white neckcloths, trying very hard to look saintly and learned, wending their way, about midday, arm-in-arm in twos and threes, towards the Rotundo, whilst numbers of well-dressed ladies, all very lively and chatty, may also be seen every morning during the present month tripping in the same direction. The cause of this delightful bustle and excitement in Protestant circles is the holding of annual Protestant "May Meetings," as they are called by certain irreverent persons, who have not a due respect for the Church as by law established. Nothing can exceed the vastness of the subjects discussed at these interesting gatherings of fair women and holy men, or of "the objects proposed and promoted." Indeed, such heavy work has to be got through that the meetings annually occupy the entire month of April. The benevolent society "established for the purpose of giving Protestant schools to the colonies," patronized by no less a person than her Majesty Queen Victoria, has to unfold its gigantic schemes; the society which "goes in" for the "conversion" of the Jews has also a great deal to say for itself; so also has the spirited society which won't have anything short of making good Protestants of "females in the East." Then the society, which takes a special interest in the spiritual welfare of the Patagonians, for whose benefit large numbers of neat bibles and young parsons are annually exported, must be heard, and so must the "Hibernian Bible Society" (to quote the words of a Rev. speaker at one of the late meetings), "for the great and glorious purpose, with God's blessing, of putting a bible into the hands of every man, woman and child in Ireland!" So must the "Colonial Bible Society," originated with the same kind intentions towards the inhabitants of the British Colonies; and so must a multiplicity of other societies, established for like feasible objects. But the meeting of the society for the organization of Church Missions to the Irish Roman Catholics was that at which there was the greatest amount of what the irreverent persons, already referred to, would call "twaddle," mixed with no small proportion of untruth, and, of course, abuse of Catholicity. This interesting society held its annual meeting last Monday. There was present a good gathering of serious looking clergymen, placed on an elevated platform, in view of an admiring assembly of ladies, old and young, who sat all around "doing their work," with the laudable object, no doubt, of making themselves independent of his satanic majesty, who always finds work for idle hands to do. An unprepossessing looking individual named Owens, from the "Sister Country," told what was thought of the society there; and from his statement there is no doubt but that the ancient ladies of old England who furnish the "needful" to the sainted missionaries, are of the opinion that there are only a few stubborn individuals left in Ireland who have not yet embraced Protestantism. This gentleman concluded by saying that there should be "no peace with Rome"—a sentiment which was loudly cheered. A brilliant idea struck the Rev. Henry Dallas, who, when his turn to speak came, reviewed the present positions of France and Austria, gave it as his opinion, in a mysterious manner, that the time had nearly arrived when the great battle of the world was to be fought, and suggested that the time might soon come "when in the midst of convulsions throughout the world the people of Ireland might be wholly emancipated from the degrading bond of superstition in which they were now bound." Poor Dallas! The Rev. H. Eodes, an English divine, came out like a man, and drew down great applause by his fine, hearty, thoroughgoing abuse of "Popery," "superstition," &c. In the course of his spirited address he unfortunately touched on an awkward point. He said it was a curious fact that "in England, the men of learning were leaving the Protestant Church, and that in Ireland the humblest peasants were leaving the Church of Rome." Having ruminated on this question for a minute or so he consoled himself with a pinch of snuff, and with the moral reflection that "earthly learning profiteth little." I wonder did it occur to the Rev. gentleman or his hearers that the learned men in England, in abandoning Protestantism, and taking shelter in the Catholic Church, gave up wordly position, influence, and wealth, and severed cherished family ties, and that the "humble peasants" who leave the Church of Rome in Ireland are, in reality, a few outcasts in large cities, struck down by poverty, prostrated morally and physically by their wretchedness—whose sad position is taken advantage of by some agent of the society to join a church which they abandon as soon as their present wants are relieved. The Rev. Dr. Fleury, who takes a lively interest in the spiritual welfare of Americans, (and who I was concerned to see, labored on the occasion in question under a severe cold in his head which rendered his oratory unpleasant to his hearers,) declared he felt sore at heart at learning that some of the Protestant clergymen at Montreal refused to join the Irish Church Missions, assigning as a reason that "the society took from the poor Roman Catholics whatever faith they had and gave them none in exchange." Here, an unlucky "Scripture-reader," who, with a large cotton umbrella between his legs, occupied a prominent position at the meeting, cried out "hear, hear," whereupon several clergymen looked blunderbusses at him from the platform, and many people said "silence—order," so that the poor man, who was possessed of more zeal than discretion, collapsed rapidly, and did not revive during the remainder of the proceedings. Then the Rev. Dallas went on to tell how he attended Missionary meetings in the country, and spoke hard things about the Catholics, and, nevertheless, didn't get kicked on his way home (which he probably deserved); then he crossed the Atlantic again and told a few "smashers" about his doings there in the Missionary line—how he converted Irishmen by the dozen; how once, in a church at Bradford, he entered into a controversy with forty Roman Catholics, one after the other, "converted" them all *seriatim*, and received their written adhesion to the Protestant Church on the spot; with other interesting little matters of a like nature. Several other divines got on their legs in turn. In the course of time, however, it being now near the dinner hour, Protestant stomachs becoming uneasy and troublesome to their proprietors, were carried out surreptitiously by Protestant legs; the occupants on the platform having appointments respectively with legs of mutton and joints of beef, began to brush their hats and overhaul their gloves; the ladies proceeded to put up their "work," and there was great rustling and shuffling amongst the dear creatures; in fact, public opinion was expressed so unmistakeably in favor of an immediate dispersion, that the lengthy parson, who, at this time, with his eyes closed, "as moralizing through his nose, was obliged to shut off abruptly, and so ended the proceedings of this interesting gathering.

Rumor is very hard at work just now with general election matters, about which there is much excitement. Honorable members are very uneasy and unhappy; for many of them will be put to the expense of fighting for their seats, and no small number of them (I speak of course of honorable Irish members) will be obliged to retire into private life, carrying with them a long election bill to employ their leisure hours. Every morning some representative is startled at his breakfast by learning from the newspaper that it is rumored some person whose name, it is promised, will be forthcoming at the proper time, will oppose him in his borough, or county, on Independent principles, as the case may be; whilst many country gentlemen of retiring habits are astounded at learning, for the first time through the same channel, that they are about to contest the representation of their native counties, that they are making an active canvass, and are very sanguine of success. Honorable members are writing in the newspapers to their respective "free and independent" constituents to say that they intend in a few days to solicit from them personally a renewal of the confidence with which they had been honored on a former occasion, and which they have labored to deserve, &c., &c. Of course every member promises to do and say everything according to the requirements of the independent electors with whom he has to do business. Election agents and public "spouters," who are open to an engagement to talk patriotism by the yard, for a lump sum, from a platform, and work up the people, are on the *qui vive*. Landlords bless their stars there is no ballot, and gently intimate to their unfortunate tenants the way it is desirable they should vote. Every one is interested in some way or another; but, I am afraid, very few, indeed, care about what all represent, as the great consideration which actuates them—the welfare of the country—the happiness of the people. It is said that Mr. J. Carden, who, as your readers may remember, made an attempt to run away with a certain English lady named Arbuthnot (who wouldn't have him), and received two years' imprisonment therefor, has given up love and taken to politics, and that he purposes offering himself to the free and independent electors of Cashel. The two Conservative representatives of the city of Dublin have addressed the electors, claiming re-election. No Liberal candidate has as yet come forward for the city of Dublin or the county. It is said that Mr. Dargan, whose name is known everywhere, has been solicited to stand on liberal principles, but that he declined, on the ground that his business engagements were so weighty and important that he could not afford to waste his time in parliament. Mr. O'Hagan, the eminent Catholic barrister, whose name is celebrated in connection with the defence of Father Conway and of the Phœnix prisoners, is mentioned as likely to be a candidate. Two private meetings of the Liberal electors have been held, but no candidates have been as yet selected. It is said to be very difficult to induce fitting men to come forward.

Addresses were presented on Wednesday last to the Rev. Dr. Anderdon in the Church of the Catholic University by the Catholic Young Men's Society, by the members of the Rev. gentleman's congregation, and by the orphans and day scholars of the Very Rev. Dr. Spratt's schools. These addresses were called forth by a rumor that Dr. Anderdon had been offered the Rectorship of the Catholic University at Sydney. The Rev. gentleman, who is an English curate, and a most eloquent preacher and a zealous priest, in replying to the addresses said that the rumor in question was well founded, but that he had resolved, subject to ecclesiastical authority, to remain amongst the Irish people.

It is resolved to erect a testimonial to the memory of Sir Philip Crampton, the late Surgeon-General in Ireland.

DUBLINER.

THE REDEMPTORIST MISSIONARIES IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May, 1, 1859.

DEAR TABLET:—It will be gratifying to every Catholic to know that the works of God are spreading in this city, and more especially on the very spot where, sixteen years ago, the spirit of intolerance and nativeism ran rampant—I refer to the Church of St. Philip de Neri, which was several times assailed during the '44 riots that digraced Philadelphia. How strange it must appear to others that, wherever the Church has been assailed, her sacred premises violated by a lawless, infidel hand, there I say, under the protection of God, have the greatest triumphs been made over her enemies. But, I have said enough on this subject. I must now give you some idea of the ever-memorable glorious mission at St. Philip's, which in twenty days brought to her bosom *twenty converts*, direct from Protestantism, gave communion to over six thousand souls, and brought to the altar for confirmation, on last Thursday morning, four hundred and seventy-five soldiers in the cause of Christ. Now, is this not truly encouraging to every Catholic; have they not something to boast of? I am sure you will agree with me when I say this glorious mission is almost unprecedented.

The mission was opened on Passion Sunday, and closed on Thursday, the 28th of April; there were four services during the day, and on every occasion the church was crowded, the most noticeable feature being the large attendance of men who, late and early, were most anxious to get in the church, and they owe a debt of gratitude to the pastor for his ever watchful care for their accommodation. The mission was under the direction of the Rev. Father Smulders, assisted by seven other priests of the same order, and I am happy to say they have left behind them an impression which will not soon be forgotten, but remain indelible on the hearts and minds of all who have had the happiness to be present at their instructions, and listen to their affecting, soul-stirring, but eloquent sermons. During the delivery of these sermons the congregation were often affected to tears, which were more than once relieved by the most heart-rending sobs, and I cannot believe that those impressions will soon be forgotten. God forbid!

I will give you a case that has been related to me by a very reliable person of what an effect they have had on Protestants. There resides within the limits of the parish a man who, during the riots of '44, was conspicuous in his endeavors to maltreat Catholics and destroy the Church and the sacred vessels therein, and who had, for a long time, held a bitter hatred to everything Catholic, but as if by a miracle, he visited the Church on the evening that the sermon on Death was preached, and I say truly he was moved seriously; he returned an evening or so after, and heard the description of Hell, and here my friend, for so he is now, was moved to tears; after this he was a regular attendant of the instructions and sermons, and shortly after he was baptized, and now, thank God, he is a true Catholic and says he is proud of his religion, but often expresses his regret at the part he has played as a Church-burner; however, I hope he is forgiven, and he yet may be an ornament to the Church. The mission closed on Thursday evening to a crowded congregaton, and every one present gave way to tears during the recitation of the vows, and also at the blessing, and at the farewell there was not a dry eye in the whole crowd of about three thousand persons.

Dr. Silliman Ives, late Protestant Bishop of North Carolina, is to deliver a lecture before the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, in this city, to-morrow evening.

J. T. E.

MILITARY.—The Robert Emmet Guard, lately organized for the Sixty-ninth Regiment as Company B, made their first company parade on last Thursday evening, under the command of their company officers, viz.: Captain Robert Coddington, Lieutenant Thomas Scanlin, Denis Brown, and by special invitation attended the Anniversary of the Hudson Literary Club. The company turned out with their new muskets, marched from the drill-room, up the Bowery, across Fourth street, up Broadway to the Hope Chapel, where they met with a most enthusiastic reception by the whole company of ladies and gentlemen present. This company promises to be one of our most respectable and efficient corps in the first division. Young men desirous of acquiring military knowledge and discipline could not do better than pay a visit to the drill-room of the Robert Emmet Guard, on next Thursday evening, at the Eagle Drill-rooms, corner of Delancy and Christie streets.

LAYING THE CORNER STOEE OF A NEW GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The corner stone of the new German Catholic Church of St. Mary of the Assumption, in 49th street, between 9th and 10th avenues, was laid on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. Various Societies marched to the ground, two and two, with badges, each society bearing its appropriate banner. The following societies were represented: St. Joseph, 3rd st.; St. John, 3rd st.; St. Francis, 31st st.; St. Francis Xavier, 16th st.; Society of St. Vincent de Paul; Society of St. James, 3rd st.; and Society of St. Joseph, 50th st. Each society was preceded by a band of music.

The platform was neatly decorated, and we noticed on it, besides his Grace the Archbishop, Rev. F. McNeirny, Very Rev. Mr. Brouillet, V. G., Washington Territory; Rev. P. Augustine, Rev. A. Krasny, pastor of the new Church, and one or two other clergymen whose names we could not ascertain.

After blessing the corner stone, the Archbishop returned to the platform and addressed the assembled multitude, taking as his text the following words: "Unless the Lord build the house they labor in vain who build it." His Grace said:

These words were taken from the service used in blessing the corner stone of a Catholic Church, because it was the corner stone, and because the words of the Royal prophet, "Unless the Lord build the house, they labor in vain who build it," were the corner stone of all true religion. There were two foundations then, one of which was a material stone, and the other a corner stone of faith in Christ. To this last he called the attention of his hearers, remarking that every prayer and chant and ceremony connected with blessing the corner stone of the Church which should rise on that ground was connected with that higher Church and Tabernacle, to which all were invited. The prayers were for the perpetuity of the faith, the charity and love, and the purity of heart of those who should enter that building and receive the sacrament at the altar, which should be where he then stood. The purpose for which the Church was to be erected was to echo and re-echo from age to age that blessed truth which the son of God communicated to the world and declared should remain for all time. He said that the Church was erected for the administration of the sacraments. The idea of a Catholic Church was not for learned men to mount a rostrum and declare their own ideas to the people. No! they were to speak the truth and not give opinions, for Jesus Christ never gave opinions. And when men chose to stand out aloof and deliver their opinions let them; they had a right to do so, but opinions were not the truth of God. Men had their opinions, and Catholics had them also, but when they came to speak of the truth of the Christian religion they laid their opinions aside. It was the one true voice speaking over the world. It was the same for the peasant as for the Pope. The Pope might understand the truth better, but it was the same truth to both. The Pope could have no opinions, the language of faith was for all, there was a universal language for the Catholic faith all over the world, even in China it was the same as in Rome. It could be read by the eye at the alter of God everywhere. His Grace congratulated his hearers upon being brought by the grace of God, and not by their own merit, into the true Church. The mind of man, like Noah's dove, wanted a resting place, but if the mind was in uncertainty, these men were restless, and it was not surprising that men of high learning sought refuge in the sanctuary, and like the Dove who returned to the ark craved rest within her hallowed walls. He next directed the German Catholics who had originated the work to stand shoulder to shoulder, and go on until they should complete the Church which they had so auspiciously commenced. He congratulated them on their zeal in the cause of Catholicity.

After the Archbishop had given the Apostolic Benediction, Rev. Mr. Brandpradter, C. S. S. R., of St. Alphonsus' Church, preached a short discourse, chiefly referring to the words of the Archbishop. There could not have been less than from six to eight thousand persons present, amongst whom were many Protestants.

DEATH OF THE REV. MICHAEL HAES.

It is with deep regret that we record the death of the above worthy and respected gentleman. We take the following well-merited tribute to his memory from the Syracuse *Daily Courier*:

A good and faithful shepherd has gone to his last account, to receive the reward of the faithful care he has, through life, bestowed upon the flock given him in charge. The death of this great and good priest has taken this community by surprise, and deeply do citizens of all denominations deplore his demise, on account of his many and unpretending virtues.

But who can estimate the profound affliction which overwhelms the members of his congregation and his own people, although conscious that he has gone to receive the reward of a life spent in the faithful discharge of these arduous, responsible, and never ceasing duties attached to the Catholic priesthood. He literally followed in the footsteps of his Master in all things; continually ministering to the corporal and spiritual necessities of his flock.

The sin of ostentation found no place either in his sermons or his charities. Fully aware of the danger of pride to the soul, he studiously repelled its remotest approach. His life was a perpetual warfare against the common enemy of our salvation; a reproach to the selfish and ambitious, his body seemed the needless object of perpetual discipline. Yet all his duties were performed with astonishing zeal and activity, considering his physical debility, and can only be accounted for by the excess of his zeal in the discharge of whatever he deemed his duty.

The writer of this unworthy tribute to his memory has had the happiness of an intimate acquaintance with the lamented deceased of nearly twenty years; and has heard him on almost every topic, both sacred and profane. I have been astonished at the extent of his knowledge—in matters even outside

his profession he was entirely at home, but his innate modesty rendered it necessary to draw him out. On all these subjects he had no superior; his memory was perfect in all respects, and never at fault. He was in fact what might be truly called a good and great man—"the good shepherd who has laid down his life for his flock."

He has been truly great in all those qualities of body and spirit which constitute the virtuous and faithful priest. His bodily suffering, like unto his Master, he bore without a murmur; his pure soul, we have every reason to believe, arose like his Master's on Easter Sunday, glorious and immortal from its corporal tomb.

THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

[*From the Utica Telegraph.*]

At half-past 10 o'clock, a High Mass of Requiem was celebrated at St. Mary's Church, the Very Rev. J. J. Conroy, Vicar-General, acting as Celebrant, and Revs. Thomas Doran of Albany, and P. Carraher of Utica, as Deacon and Sub-Deacon. Within the sanctuary there were between twenty and thirty priests from various parts of the diocese. Shortly after 2 o'clock, the priests, together with the Right Rev. John McCloskey, Bishop of Albany, and a number of acolytes, entered the sanctuary, where that sublime chant of the Church, *Dies Fræ*, was intoned by the priests. The Bishop then ascended the altar, and made a few brief remarks eulogistic of the deceased, but was precluded from delivering the usual panegyric, as Father Haes had especially requested that he should be buried with as little ostentation as possible, and that no sermon should be pronounced at his funeral.

The funeral procession was then formed in the following order:

St. Joseph's (German) Society.

Syracuse and Salina Catholic Institute.

General procession of males.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop, and the following priests in surplices and uncovered, chanting selections from the Psalms: Very Rev. J. J. Conroy, V.G., Albany; Rev Messrs. Lynch, Doran, Wadhams, McGeough, Falvey, Crinion, Fitzpatrick, McLoughlin, Daly, Carraher, Carroll, Leopold, Francis, Joseph, Coughlin, Beecham, Howard, Ludden, McNulty, O'Hara, Hackett, Ladislaus, McMenomy, Cooney, McCallion, Smith, Kelly, Guerdet, Cull, McGinn, Creedon, Casey, O'Brien.

Acolytes.

Pall-bearers.

Corpse on bier, borne on the shoulders of six men.

Sisters of Charity, and scholars attached to their schools, dressed in white.

Females of the Rosary Society, in black.

Then followed a promiscuous concourse of men, women and children. We judged that there were about five thousand persons in the procession.

Father Haes was by birth an Irishman—had been in the ministry some twenty-five years, twenty-one of which were spent in Syracuse—and at the time of his death was fifty-two years of age. No man, probably, in the city of Syracuse had such a hold on the affection and esteem of citizens generally, and no man more deserved it; he possessed fine erudition, which, however, he was almost fearful of displaying—was a man of the sincerest piety—was ever ready to respond, with a generous heart, to the appeal of poverty—always prompt in attending to the duties of his calling—and presented in his character none of that moroseness which many imagine to be a requisite ingredient, or rather a true indication of holiness. He led a blameless life, and died in the hope of a heavenly termination to an earthly career sanctified by good deeds, Christian examples, and unostentatious piety. *Requiescat in pace.*

NEW AGENTS

Glens Falls & Sandy Hill, N.Y.—E. Bannon.
Watertown, " Morgan Galvin.
Trumansburg, " M. Sarsfield.
East Constable, " P. Conway.
Rome, " James Lanigan,
Mineral Point, Wis.....Daniel Rowal.
East Rush Creek, Ohio.....Daniel O'Hara.
Burlington, Vt.....James Hayes.

WILL THERE BE PESTILENCE THIS SUMMER?—The National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention, organized at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on Wednesday last, and holding session ever since, comprised some of the most celebrated doctors of the day—such as the venerable Francis; Guthrie, the profound; Griscom, the scientific; Stevens, Bell, &c. The apparent object of this convention is to guard against the introduction of yellow fever this summer, by vessels arriving from infected ports; but one of the resolutions was to the effect that such vessels should be as strictly quarantined in winter as in summer. We heartily second this resolution, believing that the seeds of contageous diseases are generally sown in this city during the cold months, though their effect is not apparent until hot weather develops them. But the substance of the resolution is not original with the convention; we heard Dr. Finnell, of this city, say the same thing many weeks ago, and cite cases that had come under his observation, to prove the justice of his views. His long experience as a physician, and great scientific attainments, render him eminently capable of dictating proper measures for the prevention of pestilence. Dr. Finnell is the family physician of Mr. ROBERT MCCAFFERTY, of 230 Bowery, whose superb spring-style gaiters and shoes are the delight of the ladies, as his boots are the pride of gentlemen.

CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.—An Exhibition and Examination of the Pupils of St. Vincent's Academy, on the 16th and 18th of May, 1859, will take place at the Cooper Institute, at seven o'clock, P.M. Exhibitions and Examinations of the various Schools to take place at their respective School Rooms, on the following days, at seven o'clock, P.M.: May 2d, St. Patrick's, at the Mozart Hall; May 3d, St. Mary's; May 4th, St. Francis'; May 5th, St. Joseph's; May 6th, St. James'; May 9th, Transfiguration; May 10th, St. Bridget's. Admission to all, 25 cents. Boys not admitted unless accompanied by their parents.

THE MORMONS AGAIN.—Late accounts from Salt Lake city inform us that the Mormon difficulties are not yet settled. The Governor of Utah on one side, the Military Commander and the Judges on the other side, are creating much excitement and trouble in that den of Mormonism. The judges insist on having the military to protect the court and the witnesses against the threatened attacks of the Mormon leaders and their infuriated followers, while they are trying some of the "*brethren*" for the murder of a "gentile." Governor Cummings has ordered the military out of the city. The military commander and the judges have protested against it, and both parties have sent despatches to Washington, to Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet. Mr. Buchanan will, no doubt, setttle the difficulty by recalling all the parties and appointing others in their places. This has been his usual course heretofore, and it is to be presumed that he will continue on his course. Whether the Mormon difficulties will be adjusted in a satisfactory manner to all parties or not, we cannot say; but we can say the *great difficulty* of purchasing a beautiful CARPET can be overcome by calling on our friend Mr. ARTHUR DONNELLY, 98 Bowery, where all such difficulties will be immediately and satisfactorily met, for Mr. Donnelly always keeps a large and extensive stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., on hand.

AN ORIENTAL LUXURY.—There is a very beautiful article being offered to the public notice, and which should be used in every man's sleeping-room—viz.: the "Oriental Spring Bed." For quality, price, and comfort, it is far superior to anything of the kind ever iuvented. The luxury of lying upon this bed cannot be described; try it, and judge for yourselves. Manufactured and for sale by ULMER & Co., No. 285 Canal street.

THE MONTH OF MARY.—Crowns for Statue of the Blessed Virgin, Altar Flowers and Wreaths, for sale very cheap at ROBERT CODDINGTON'S Old Established Bookstore, No. 366 Bowery, one door above Fourth street, New York. Orders from the country carefully attended to with dispatch. 2t

A fine toned organ, with six stops, for $400, can be seen at P. Lynch's Pianoforte Warerooms, 927 Broadway, between 21st and 22d streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. C. MARSH,

MANUFACTURER'S AGENT,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

PURE SILVER WARE,

WAITERS, TEA-SETS, PITCHERS, GOBLETS, CUPS, SPOONS, FORKS, KNIVES, CARD-CASES, NAPKIN RINGS, ETC.

First Quality Silver Plated Albata Goods,

Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Knives, Casters, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Communion Services, &c.

FINE MASONIC JEWELRY,

MASTER, MARK, ROYAL ARCH & TEMPLARS,

18 CARAT EMBLEMS.

Patentee of the newly invented **"Barrack Cup,"**

22 *John street, (up stairs,)*

NEW YORK.

J. C. M calls particular attention to his "BARRACK CUP," invented by an Officer of the Army.

This Cup is admirably adapted for gentlemen wearing moustache, having a guard attached, by which a too frequent annoyance is obviated, rendering the absolute necessity of napkin or handkerchief unnecessary.

☞ Particular attention given to buying Goods of all descriptions for Southern Houses, at a small commission. ap30 6m pvzm

JERSEY CITY.

JOHN HINES,

DEALER in CATHOLIC BOOKS and PERIODICALS, 36 NEWARK AVENUE, Jersey City. Pictures framed in every variety of style. Book-binding in all its branches particularly attended to. All the new publications of the day constantly on hand, and delivered monthly or semi-monthly at the residences of Subscribers.

N. B.—"New York Tablet" for Sale.

ap30 6m

JAMES McGEE,

DEALER IN

CATHOLIC BOOKS AND PERIODICALS,

260 *West Thirty-first Street,*

Between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, opposite St. Michael's Church,

NEW YORK.

PICTURES FRAMED IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE.

Book-binding in all its branches particularly attended to

N.B.—Agent for the "New York Tablet."

☞ All the New Publications of the day constantly on hand, and delivered monthly or semi-monthly at the residences of Subscribers. mar5 tf

ONE HUNDRED

SONGS OF IRELAND!

Music and Words.

WITH A HANDSOME ILLUSTRATIVE COVER.

Price, in boards, 50 cents; in paper, 38 cents.

Sent by mail free of postage.

Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO.,

ap9 tf Boston.

WANTED—An ORGANIST, with a good voice—either Gentleman or Lady, for St. Mary's Church, S. I. A married couple preferred, if they would both sing and one of them play. my7 2t

BOOK TRADE.

MURPHY & CO.'S

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW WORK BY FATHER FABER.

Just Published, in one volume demi 8vo., uniform with his other works, cloth, 75 cents; embossed cloth, gilt edges, $1 25—

SPIRITUAL CONFERENCES.

By Rev. F. W. FABER, D. D.

CONTENTS.—I. KINDNESS.—1. Kindness in general.—2. Kind Thoughts.—3. Kind Words.—4 Kind Actions. II. DEATH.—1 The Aspects of Death.—2. The Characteristics of Death.—3. Preparation for Death.—4. A Death precious in the Sight of God. III SELF-DECEIT.—1. Simplicity.—2. The Fountains of Self-Deceit.—3. The Varieties of Self-Deceit.—4. The Characteristics of Self-Deceit.—5. The Remedies of Self-Deceit.—6. The Place and Hour when we become True. IV. Why so little comes of frequent Confession. V. Weariness in Well-doing. VI. Wounded Feelings. VII. Confidence the only worship. VIII. Taking Scandal. IX. A Taste for Reading considered as a Help in the Spiritual Life. X. The Monotony of Piety. XI. Heaven and Hell. XII. All Men have a Special Vocation.

[*From the London Catholic Weekly Register.*]

"To hear Dr. Faber preach is one of the first wishes of a Catholic stranger visiting London. Indeed, many Protestants share it. And though of course those who have heard him differ widely in their estimate, yet the great majority of them seem even more desirous of hearing him again than they were before. Well then, the volume before us will in a great degree meet this wish in those who have never heard him, and still more in those who have. To any one of the latter class, it is impossible to read a single page without having the whole scene brought vividly before him—the long, low, ugly church (as it probably was when most of them last saw it, though it is so now no more), the high and ornamental altar, the spacious sanctuary, with the community sitting on each side, the great congregation, the coming out direct and almost hastily to the pulpit, his attitude, manner and tone as he begins without giving out a text—the striking force and fluency of his mere language, the play of his voice, the poetry and pathos of his illustrations, and, at the same time, what is really much more remarkable and characteristic, the extraordinary fulness of matter, and especially the acquaintance displayed with the lives of the saints, and then at last the abrupt and unexpected termination, taking one who is there for the first time so much by surprise that he looks up to see what is taking place, and sees the preacher going out as he came in—all this flashes so vividly before any one who has ever heard it, that on reading one of the 'conferences,' he sometimes finds it difficult to say whether he actually heard that particular one preached or not. This is not surprising considering the manner in which, as the preface tells us, the book has been composed.

"'During the Advents, Lents, and Months of Mary, I have been accustomed to preach in the Church of the Oratory on points connected with the spiritual life. These Addresses have been very familiar, and also from long personal intercourse with my hearers, more intimate and affectionate than such Addresses would have been under different circumstances. I enjoyed the highest liberty which a preacher can have—a tolerable certainty that I should not be misunderstood, at least by those who habitually heard me; and of strangers and chance auditors I naturally took no account.

"'As these Addresses had neither the formality of Lectures, nor the dignity of Sermons, I have been accustomed to call them Conferences, using the word rather in a foreign than a native sense. A selection from these is now presented to the reader, as nearly in the form in which they were preached, as I could remember.

"'It has been my custom to have the notes of them, very full and detailed, prepared several weeks, often several months, before delivering them. They were then revised before preaching, and very often annotated immediately after preaching, when necessary or desirable changes struck me in the act and fervor of delivery. There is nothing which brings out any want of logical sequence, or any disproportionate arrangement of thoughts, more vividly than the act of preaching, and I have repeatedly profited by this fact. The notes were then laid aside, some for two years, some for one year, some for a few months, before I finally revised them for writing, and at last wrote them out. I have long adopted this custom with what concerned the Spiritual Life, so as to secure myself from putting forth mere views struck out in a heat, and also that I might convert the opinions expressed, whatever their intrinsic value might be, into judgments ascertained with care, matured by experience, and revised with jealous repetition under various circumstances, and in different moods of mind.'

"What we have already said almost precludes the possibility of our giving what may be called a criticism of the contents of the volume before us. It is our privilege as well as our duty to lay aside the critical habit of mind in listening to a sermon, and the reading of this volume, to any one who has been accustomed to attend the oratory, is really nothing else; and if we were to say in print all that we feel tempted to say about it, it would be quite useless to those of our readers who already share our feelings, while those who do not would be more likely to accuse us of exaggeration than to change their previous estimate. We have marked for extract many passages of characteristic eloquence and originality and practical truth, but we refrain from giving them, for we believe we may assume that all our readers will, before long, be familiar with the volume, even if they have not already read it."

Uniform Series of Father Faber's Works.

Recently published, uniform in style and price with the above:

THE FOOT OF THE CROSS; or, The Sorrows of Mary.
THE CREATOR AND THE CREATURE; or, The Wonders of Divine Love.
GROWTH IN HOLINESS; or, The Progress of the Spritual Life.
THE BLESSED SACRAMENT; or, The Works and Ways of God.
ALL FOR JESUS; or, The Easy Way of Divine Love.

☞ Upwards of 30,000 copies of Father Faber's works have already been sold in this country, and the demand is constantly increasing.

Few authors in our day have acquired so distinguished a reputation as Father Faber. His works are everywhere read, and everywhere admired. In England, the home of the author, it would seem that the old trite saying, "a prophet is not without praise except in his own country," does not hold good in regard to the illustrious Oratorian and his writings. The September number of the Liverpool Catholic Institute Magazine speaks of his works in the following terms: "It is no slight proof of the correctness of Father Faber's system to find that beyond all question he creates a sensation and a movement among the people, and among all classes of the people. The Oratorian services are thronged, and the earliest masses and the latest confessionals are alike peopled. The works of Father Faber are found where Catholic works never made their way before. You find the blue cover of '*All for Jesus*' on every drawing-room table at the desk of the missionary priest, in the enclosed convent. We have seen it on the shelf of a confectioner's shop; it is known in the workman's cottage. No Young Men's Society is without it. And it is a very suggestive fact, that in one of our principal ecclesiastical seminaries, whose president is much looked up to as a skilled master in spiritual things, there were no fewer than two hundred copies of this work to be found."

BOOK TRADE.

Recently Published, in 1 vol., square 16mo.; cloth, 38 cents; cloth, gilt, 62½ cents—

ETHEL'S BOOK; or, Tales of the Angels By F. W. FABER, D.D.

SIR LANCELOT: A Legend of the Middle Ages. By F. W. FABER. Price $1 50.

POEMS. By F. W. FABER, D.D. 12mo., cloth, $2 50.

FORM OF EXPOSITION AND BENEDICTION OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT. Prepared by order of the Ninth Provincial Council of Baltimore. Just published. Price 12 cents.

THE HOLY WAY OF THE CROSS. A new illustrated edition. Just published. Price 6 cents.

Will be ready early in May, in a neat 12mo. volume of nearly 700 pages. Price $1. Embossed cloth, gilt edges, $1 50—

THE LIFE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER,

APOSTLE OF THE INDIES AND JAPAN.

From the Italian of D. BARTOLI *and* J. P. MAFFEI.

With a Preface, by Very Rev. Dr. FABER.

Extracts from the Preface.

There are certain moments in the history of the world when we cannot in imagination look out, as from some mountain top, over the wide and various earth, without a deep thrill passing through our souls. It is not a thrill arising from the dramatic interest of the scene before us. It is rather a sudden sense of the presence of God, and the sweet trouble of holy loving fear which always comes therefrom. Such a moment was that when God looked over the newly created earth, adorned with all its beautiful and mysterious species, and pronounced it very good. Such a moment also was that when the day of Pentecost was over, and our Lady and the Twelve Apostles found the whole world lying before them, with its false religions, vain philosophies, and gigantic political systems, all to be broken down and brought into subjection to Jesus Christ and Him crucified. Yet, rightly considered, the earth always presents to the Christian eye something of this last picture. It always needs converting. It is always strong against God. The Church is always feeble in appearance, and now men can almost judge her decrepit. . . . .

Saints are often made by reading Saints' lives. Let us hope that something of this grace will accompany the reading of this life. It has a peculiar interest just now because of the particular circumstances of India. We have much to give at home, so much as to be almost above our means. Yet love has a quick eye, and will soon find out for us, if we search into our own lives, some hitherto unthought-of self-denial, which we can practise, and by the practise of which we can help India by helping more munificently the work of the Propagation of the Faith. . . . . .

It is with these thoughts that we venture to call you once more to the well-known life of the saintly Xavier to learn that hot-hearted prudence which is the special want of the present day. When we look at the map of the world, and see the countries which St. Francis overran; when we think of the thousands whom he baptized; when we weigh his difficulties, count up his failures, follow him in his thankless toils, and learn feelingly to estimate his disappointments, we are amazed, and gladdened also while we are amazed; gladdened with that humility which inspirits rather than depresses, to see how much one man can do, to whom nature has given an enthusiastic loving heart, and grace has added the magnificent gift of being simply, always, and only—all for God.

Will be ready, early in May, in 3 vols, 8vo., at $2, in half calf, gilt backs, $3 per vol—Vols. I. and II. now ready—a New Revised Edition of

THEOLOGIA DOGMATICA,

QUAM CONCINNAVIT

FRANCISCUS PATRICIUS KENRICK, *Archiepiscopus Baltimorensis.*

SECUNDIS CURIS AUCTORIS.

The first edition of the *Theologia Dogmatica* being exhausted, a revised edition is passing rapidly through the press, in the famous establishment of HANICQ (now Mr. DESSAIN), at *Malines, Belgium*, in conjunction with Messrs. MURPHY & Co. The whole work, formerly consisting of *four volumes*, is now reduced to *three*, although considerable additions have been made to it; including an *Elaborate Defence* of the *Dogma* of the *Immaculate Conception*, and a *Catalogue* of the *Fathers*; and *Ecclesiastical Writers*, with an *accurate discrimination of their genuine works*, from others that have passed under their names. The work will appear under the especial sanction of the CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF MALINES, who has been pleased to signify a very high estimate of its merits. It will be issued in a very neat style, in three volumes, of about 500 pages, double column, 8vo., at the very low price of Two Dollars per volume. This edition, though much enlarged, is reduced to Six instead of Ten Dollars—a little more than half the price of the former edition, so as to place it within the reach of Theological Seminaries, Students, &c., to whom a liberal discount will be made when purchased in quantities.

MURPHY & CO., *Publishers*,
Marble Building, 182 Baltimore st., Baltimore.

Preparing for Early Publication, a New and Revised Edition of

ST. VINCENT'S MANUAL.

The character of this Prayer Book is so well known that we deem it sufficient to state that this New Edition has undergone the most careful and thorough revision, that it will be printed from an entirely new set of plates, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it the handsomest, as it is universally conceded to be the best Prayer Book issued. It will be embellished with Fine Engravings, and issued in every style of Binding.

Will be Ready in May,

A NEW AND CHEAP PRAYER BOOK.

(Full particulars in a future announcement.)

FOREIGN BOOKS.—Large Invoices of *English, Irish, French, and Belgian* Editions of NEW AND STANDARD WORKS are expected in *April* and *May*, most of which have been purchased at such *rates* as will enable us to offer them at greatly *reduced prices*

BOOKS SUITABLE FOR PREMIUMS.—Our stock is extensive and well worthy the attention of all who may require *Good* and *Appropriate Books*, at LOW PRICES.

AGENCY of the CATHOLIC PUBLISHING and BOOKSELLING COMPANY OF LONDON, Capital £40,000, in shares of £1; or $200,000, in shares of $5 each. Application for shares to be made to

JOHN MURPHY, *Agent for the United States*,
182 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

☞ MURPHY & Co.'s own Publications, free by mail, on the receipt of the advertised price.

☞ CATALOGUES of MURPHY & Co.'s PUBLICATIONS furnished on application.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

J. MURPHY & CO., *Publishers*,
ap23 3t 182 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

NOVELLO'S SACRED MUSIC.—NOVELLO'S Catalogue contains the largest collection of Music for the Church in this country, consisting of Masses, (including

MOZART'S, HAYDN'S, HUMMEL'S, BEETHOVEN'S, CHERUBINI'S, WEBER'S, &c.)

Motett's Hymns, Offertory pieces, and Gregorian Music; also, Organ Music, selected from the great German and Italian composers. Catalogues gratis, or forwarded (post free) to any address, on receipt of the postage, six cents.

WEBB & ALLEN,
No 1 Clinton Hall, Astor Place, New York.
ap16 6t

EDUCATION.

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY INFANCY,

MANHATTANVILLE, NEW YORK.

Under the Direction of the Christian Brothers.

Children received from seven years of age and upwards.

TO raise up youth in the fear and love of God, and in that respect and submission which they owe to their parents; to train them to the knowledge and practice of our holy religion; to form them to the social duties of life, and prepare them for honorable pursuits in their future career, is the object of this Institution. A vigilant and fatherly care, united with a firm though mild discipline; a plan of school exercises adapted to the age and ability of the pupils, whereby instruction is conveyed in a pleasant and agreeable manner; a judicious distribution of time between study and recreation; a good, wholesome and sufficient diet; proper in and out-door exercises; all these and other important advantages are to be met with in the Academy. Tending as they do to the moral, intellectual, and physical development of the future man, they have not failed through the past to endear the Institution to its inmates, who find therein the salutary influences of school discipline, blended with the sweets of home. The location is a healthy one, and of easy access from the city of New York.

The building, originally large and commodious, has been made still more so by late improvements of various kinds.

Board and Washing, Tuition, use of School Books, Stationery and Library, $180 per annum.

Payments made semi-annually in advance.

The Academic year is 11 months, commencing on the 1st of September and terminating on the 1st of August.

The following branches are taught according to the learner's age and capacity, viz.: Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Book-keeping, Geometry, Algebra, Composition, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, the French language, Vocal Music, and Drawing.

EXTRA BRANCHES.

The Spanish and German languages are taught, and lessons given on the Piano, Violin, Flute, &c., to those whose parents or guardians desire it. For each of these respectively there is an extra charge. (No extra charge for French or Drawing.)

For further particulars apply personally or by letter to THE BROTHER SUPERIOR,
sep4 tf At the Academy.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,

TROY, NEW YORK.

Under the Direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

Entrance to the Academy 237 Fourth Street.

THE object of this Institution is the Christian education of children.

Its fine situation, and the extent and arrangement of the grounds attached to it, render it, in point of salubrity, all that can be desired, while the house destined for the pupils is fitted up in a style of comfort, and even elegance, not surpassed by any establishment of the kind.

The greatest attention is paid to the moral and physical well-being of the children, and a paternal vigilance is at all times extended over them.

The course of instruction comprises the elementary, and all the higher branches of an English education, the Greek, Latin, and French languages, Drawing, Music, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to English Composition, Book-keeping, and the Mathematics. The Academy is provided with an extensive Cabinet of apparatus for the use of Classes in Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Surveying, Navigation, &c

The Academic year commences on the first of September, and ends on the twentieth of July: it is divided into two sessions; the second session begins on the ninth of February.

Pupils are received at any time during the year, and charged only from the day of entrance. Pupils of any denomination are admitted.

Terms:

	Per annum.
Board and Tuition	$100
Washing and Mending	20
Use of Books, Stationery, Library, Apparatus, &c	12
Greek and Latin	24
Latin alone	16
Music, Vocal and Instrumental	12
" (with Piano) "	24
Charge during Vacation	12

Payments to be made, in advance, at the commencement of each session.

N. B.—Each Boarder should have a sufficiency of Linen and Clothing. The Linen should be marked with the name in full.

☞ With the exception of Doctor's Fees, there is no extra charge whatever.

Letters should be addressed to the Director of St. Joseph's Academy, Tooy, N. Y.
ag28 tf

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART,

ALBANY, NEW YORK.

THIS Institution is beautifully situated, about two miles from Albany, on the Troy road, overlooking the Hudson, and commanding a view of the cities and of the whole surrounding scenery of Albany and Troy. The shady walks and woodlands by which it is diversified; the eminence on which the house stands, embosomed in trees; the high hills in the distance, covered with beautifully variegated foliage, make this a most delightful and healthy site for a Young Ladies' Academy. In case of sickness the Ladies administer, with the fondness of a mother, to the wants of the children committed to their charge. Unceasing care and vigilance render the superintendence and government complete. The system of education embraces every useful and ornamental branch suitable for Young Ladies

Terms:

Board and Tuition per annum, $130, payable half-yearly in advance. From this rule there will be no deviation.

Day Scholars, per quarter	$10 00
Day Scholars dining at the Academy, per quarter	15 00
Use of Piano, per quarter	3 00
Stationery, per annum	8 00
Washing	20 00
Physician's Fees	3 00

Postage charged to parents. Each pupil will pay on entrance for use of Bed, &c., five dollars.

Music, Drawing, Painting, and the Languages, excepting French, form extra charges. As French enters into the usual course of instruction, peculiar attention is given to form the pupils to a correct and elegant style of writing in it, as well as in their own language. Peculiar attention will also be paid to plain and ornamental needlework. No deduction will be made for a pupil withdrawn before the expiration of a term except for cogent reasons.

The Scholastic year will begin on the first Monday of September, and end in the month of July. Pupils are admitted at any time during the year. There will be an extra charge of fifteen dollars for pupils who remain during the vacation.

The pupils are permitted to receive visits only from their parents, or from such as are formally authorized by them.

For further particulars apply to
ag28 tf THE LADY SUPERIOR.

EDUCATION.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY,

Nos. 44 and 46 Second Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Brothers of the Christian Schools had for a long time past cause to regret their being necessitated, from want of accommodations, to refuse numerous applications from respectable parents desirous of procuring for their children a thorough education. To meet these demands, the Brothers have purchased and fitted out at great expense the elegant house (No. 46) adjoining their own residence. This house will be entirely devoted to the purpose for which it has been purchased. There will be six distinct Classes, having each one Teacher or more, thus forming a regular and very desirable gradation necessarily conducive to the rapid progress of the pupils. The number of pupils in each class will be limited.

The Scholastic year will consist of eleven calendar months, or four quarters of twelve weeks each.

The Classes will open on the first Monday of September.

Payments will be quarterly, and invariably in advance.

The course of education will consist of Reading, Writing, English Grammar, French Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geometry, (Theoretical and Practical,) Trigonometry, Algebra, History, Rhetoric, Philosophy, (the theory and practice, there being a complete Philosophical apparatus for the purpose,) the use of the Globes, Music, instrumental and vocal, French, Latin, Greek, &c., &c.

Terms:

1st, or Lowest Class	$ 5 00 per quarter.
2d Class	6 00 "
3d "	7 00 "
4th "	8 00 "
5th, or High Class	9 00 "
6th, or Superior Class	10 00 "
Music, (excepting Piano)	2 50 "
" Piano, with privilege of learning on any other instrument	5 00 "

There will be no extra charge for French, Greek, Latin, &c.

Class Books of the very highest order will be furnished, without charge, excepting Classical Books, which must be provided by the pupils themselves.
ag28 tf

ST. MARY'S SELECT SCHOOL,

CORNER CHICAGO AVENUE AND CASS STREET,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

THE Course of Instruction will embrace the various elementary as well as the higher branches of a finished education. French and German taught by natives. Special attention paid to the morals, health, and deportment of the pupils. Music, Drawing, Useful and Ornamental Needlework, and Fancy Work of every description form part of the regular course.
oct9 tf

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

At No. 326 Plane Street,

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

PARENTS and GUARDIANS will find this a very proper School for Pupils to receive a thorough English and Mercantile Education. Strict attention will be paid to their moral and religious instructions. Lowest terms for Board, Washing, and Tuition, $25 per quarter, payable in advance.

Rules and Regulations made known at the School.
ag29 tf JOHN McKINNEY, *Principal.*

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

BY P. SMITH,

At Belleville, New Jersey.

ENCOURAGED by the Catholic Pastor of this place, Mr. SMITH begs to inform Parents and Guardians that he will take charge of a few Male Pupils, from the ages of seven to thirteen, or thereabouts. They will receive the kindest care, together with a sound Catholic and Commercial Education.

Terms:—$25 per Quarter, in advance.

Steamboat leaves Newark every hour up to 6 o'clock, P.M.

Mr. Smith has the warm approval and recommendation of the Rev. Pastor
ag29 tf

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

THE Annual Session commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June. The pension for Board and Tuition in the Classical Course is $150 00

The pension for Board and Tuition in the English and Commercial Course is 135 00

French, Spanish, German and Drawing, each, 20 00

Music 40 00

nov17 REV. P. REILLY, *President.*

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

For Purifying the Blood.

INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

PLEASANT TO THE TASTE,

COMPOSED OF

PURELY VEGETABLE EXTRACTS,

and may be taken all seasons with perfect safety.

EVERYWHERE CELEBRATED

for the cure of

SCROFULA,	STUBBORN ULCERS,
FEVER SORES,	LIVER COMPLAINT,
SALT RHEUM,	MERCURIAL DISEASES,
RHEUMATISM,	CUTANEOUS ERUPTION,
PIMPLES, BILES,	GENERAL DEBILITY, ETC

It will gently stimulate the functions of the stomach and bowels for regular and healthy action, and without nausea or purging expel all deleterious accumulations, purify the blood, equalize the circulation, promote perspiration, improve the appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and gradually but surely extirpate the disease, causing all unsightly excrescences to disappear, and leaving the skin perfectly smooth and flexible.

Ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.
ap23 1m

BASSINI'S ART OF SINGING.

AN Analytical, Physiological, and Practical system for the cultivation of the voice. By CARLO BASSINI. Edited by R. STORRS WILLIS. Price, complete, $4. Abridged, $2 50.

The special attention of teachers, and all persons interested in the study and practice of vocal music, is respectfully called to this new and valuable work.
mar26 tf OLIVER DITSON & CO.

SHIPPING.

SAMUEL THOMPSON & NEPHEW'S

BLACK STAR LINE

OF

LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

THE Subscriber, continuing the business of the late firm of Samuel Thompson & Nephew is now prepared to bring out Passengers at very low rates by this favorite Line, composed of the following splendid Ships sailing from Liverpoo every week:

Jeremiah Thompson,	Lucy Thompson,
Lady Franklin,	Webster,
Star of the West,	Calhoun,
Excelsior,	Henry Clay,
Sardinia,	Orient,
Conqueror,	Empire State,
America,	City of New York.

These ships are mostly new—having been built expressly for the Line—with superior accommodation for passengers—sailing punctually as advertised, and make remarkably short passages, and bringing out all our passengers promptly; and if they decline coming out, the passage money will be returned, as usual, without deduction.

Drafts at Sight can also be had on any amount on all the branches of the Bank of Ireland, and National Bank of Scotland; or R. C. Glynn & Co., Bankers, London, and on C. Grimshaw & Co., Merchants, Liverpool. Apply to

SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW,
Old Established Passage Office, 275 Pearl st., N. Y.
Or to C. GRIMSHAW & Co.,
10 Goree Piazzas, or 50 Waterloo road, Liverpool.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE

LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

THE Subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite Line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONTELLATION,	JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	SWITZERLAND,	PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA.

Making, together with others a ship every five days

The Subscribers are also Agents for the

"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"

AND

"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"

for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

Remittances to Ireland, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application—if by letter, inclose postage stamp—to

TAPSCOTT & CO., 86 South street, New York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

☞ Send or call for a circular. ap16 tf tzmz

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRIGHT'S PATENT

SECTIONAL SPRING BED BOTTOM,

The Cheapest and Best Article ever used;

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

WRIGHT'S SPRING BED BOTTOM CO.,

Nos. 387, 389 *&* 391 *First Avenue, N. Y.*

Try it one month, and if you do not like it, return it, and we will refund the price paid. Thousands have been put up on these terms, and not one dollar has been asked for as yet.

Price, for a full-sized Bed Bottom of 48 Springs, $10. All other sizes at the same rate. A liberal discount on large sales. oct23 3m

O'REILLY & SON,

IMPORTERS OF

WINES, BRANDIES, GIN,

Rum, Irish and Scotch Whiskey,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

No. 215 *Duane Street (near West),*

NEW YORK.

Orders from all parts of the United States and Canada will meet prompt attention, and forwarded in wood or bottle with dispatch.

AGENTS FOR BURKE'S PURE MALT GALWAY WHISKEY.
mar26 3m*

THE NEW YORK LOOKING GLASS AND ORNAMENTAL FRAME FACTORY,
434 BROOME STREET,
A few doors East of Broadway,
NEW YORK.

Large Glass and Picture Frames, Window Cornices, Gilt Tables,
And other articles in Gold or Fancy Woods.
IMPORTERS OF LOOKING GLASS PLATES,
And General Interior House and Steamboat Decorators.

☞ Letters addressed to
HENRY KREPS,
of the late firm of
WALLER & KREPS,
will receive prompt attention. dec18 tf yzm

REMITTANCES AND PASSAGE CERTIFICATE AGENCY, ALBANY, N. Y.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Albany and vicinity that he has become Agent for the old established House of TAPSCOTT & CO., and that he is prepared to furnish Passage Certificates and Drafts at the lowest terms. M. O'SULLIVAN,
dec18 tf 63 South Pearl st., Albany, N. Y.

AMERICAN GUANO.

To Farmers and Dealers in Guano.

THIS GUANO from Jarvis Island, in the Pacific Ocean, which is acknowledged by Farmers who have tried it to be

THE MOST VALUABLE FERTILIZER KNOWN,

is offered for sale in large or small quantities, at less than two-thirds the price of Peruvian Guano.

For full particulars address
C. S. MARSHALL,
President Am. Guano Co.,
ap2 tf 66 William street, New York.

NICHOLAS WALSH,
SEXTON AND UNDERTAKER,
No. 8 *Sixth Avenue,*
feb27

MISCELLANEOUS.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

FRANKLIN, the Greatest of Modern Philosophers, remarks, "that a penny saved is a penny earned." Instead of destroying your waste paper, preserve it and receive its equivalent in cash, which I will pay for old newspapers of every description, whole or torn; old pamphlets of all kinds; old circulars, handbills, tickets, cards, catalogues, and old scrap paper, in all its varieties, in quantities, large or small. Also, old writing paper, and school books; old blank books, ledgers, &c., of any size, it matters not how much they may be written on or mutilated.

J. CHAUNCEY STOCKWELL,
Agent for the Mohawk Paper Mill,
mar26 3m No. 25 Ann street (basement).

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE C. ALLEN,

In business in Wall street for the past *twenty-two years*, has removed to

No. 415 *BROADWAY,*

One door below Canal street, where he has just opened a New Stock of

Watches and Jewelry of entirely New and Beautiful Styles; also,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

He is constantly receiving the latest styles of watches and jewelry by every steamer direct from the manufacturers in Europe.

Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva workmen.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, and Manufacturer of Jewelry, Watch Cases, and Silver Ware, wholesale and retail, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street, New York. dec11 1y kzmz

THE HOPE MILLS,

ESTABLISED 1832

71 *FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.*

J. G. ISHAM & CO.,

DEALERS IN

COFFEE, SPICES AND MUSTARD,

Hope Mills Yeast Powder, Bakers' Cocoa and Chocolate, Cocoa Shells, Roasted and Ground Coffee, Ground Pepper, Pimento, Cassia, Cloves, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cream Tartar, French Mustard, Soda, Saleratus, Rice Flour, &c., Mocha and African Coffee, Jamaica Ginger, White, African and Cayenne Pepper in original packages.

COFFEE ROASTED AND GROUND FOR GROCERS.

☞ Mills and Factory, Jersey City.
mar5 6m J. G. ISHAM, N. J. BUSHE.

FLORENCE HOTEL,

400 Broadway, corner of Walker street,

GEORGE M. SHERMAN, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber having again assumed the proprietorship of this fashionable House, has been at great expense in refitting, and is now open for the occupation of guests.

Mr. Sherman feels grateful to his former patrons, and will spare no pains to merit the continuance of a discerning public. Everything is replete with neatness, comfort and economy. The House is in a central position convenient to strangers visiting the city from all sections of the country.

Splendid Bathing Rooms, and a fine Barber's Shop is attached to the House. Attendance prompt in every department. dec18 tf yzm

Carpets! Carpets!! Carpets!!!

FRESH IMPORTATIONS FOR THE SPRING TRADE,

AND GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, AT

The Celebrated Cheap Carpet Warehouse,

No. 111 *BOWERY.*

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETING in every grade and quality; also FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, in all widths, and in beautiful designs; CANTON and COCOA MATTING, &c., &c., at prices below all competition.

JOHN W. HEALY,
mar20 tf 111 Bowery, near Grand street, N. Y

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER

627 Sixth Avenue.

J. McL. most respectfully informs his old patrons and the public in general, that he has added to his business Gas Fitting in all its branches. An assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, Mantel Ornaments, and a general assortment of the latest style of Gas Fixtures, always on hand.

PLUMBING, &c.—Water Closets, Hot and Cold Shower Baths, Wash Hand Basins, Boilers, Lift and Force Pumps, with all the various sizes of Lead, Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes, introduced into stores, private dwellings and public institutions, on the most reasonable terms.

All orders for city and country promptly attended to. mar20 1y

WESTERN LAND AGENCY.

MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

CHAS. M. BOYLE,

Dealer in Real Estate and General Land Agent,

Saint Paul, M. T.,

WILL Buy and Sell Land, Locate Land Warrants, Enter Government Lands, Collect, Pay Taxes, and attend to all business appertaining to his profession. Particular attention paid to furnishing information to Catholic Settlers ja17

BOOK TRADE.

P. O'SHEA,

739 BROADWAY

AND

20 BEEKMAN STREET,

NEW YORK,

BEGS leave most respectfully to call the attention of

CLERGYMEN, RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS, Colleges, Schools, &c., &c., to his large variety of THEOLOGICAL, SCHOOL, DEVOTIONAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS. Also to his NEW IMPORTATIONS of

CHURCH VESTMENTS and ALTAR FURNITURE, including COPES, CHASUBLES, DALMATICS, BENEDICTINE VEILS, PREACHING and BAPTISMAL STOLES, PRIESTS' CAPS, CINCTURES, ALBS, BURSES, ALTAR LACE, &c.,

OSTENSORIUMS, SANCTUARY LAMPS, CHALICES, CIBORIUMS, CRUETS, CANDLESTICKS, CRUCIFIXES, GONGS, CHIMES, BREAD IRONS, ALTAR CARDS,

PROCESSION CROSSES, Statues of OUR LORD, the BLESSED VIRGIN, ST. JOSEPH, ST. PATRICK, &c., &c., various sizes, with a large assortment of RELIGIOUS ARTICLES generally.

LATE PUBLICATIONS.

I.

THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM,

A NEW PRAYER BOOK.

310 Pages, Beautifully Illustrated.

COMPILED BY THE

REV. TITUS JOSLIN,

WITH THE APPROBATION OF

THE MOST REV. J. HUGHES, D.D.,

Terms:

Roan embossed, plain, 1 plate	$00 75
" gilt, 2 plates	01 25
American morocco, gilt edges and sides, 4 plates,	01 50
Turkey morocco, extra, 8 plates	02 50
" clasps, "	03 00
" double edges, 8 plates	03 00
" " " and clasps, 8 plates,	03 50
" panelled sides, 8 plates	03 50
Velvet, with ornaments, from	$4 00 to 20 00

What the Catholic Press say of the "Star of Bethlehem:"

"It compares favorably with any Prayer Book published in America."—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

"This manual reflects great credit on both the compiler and publisher. It contains over 800 pages of the best selected matter ever put into a Prayer Book, while the paper, printing and binding are in character with the contents."—*N. Y. Tablet.*

"This excellent compilation includes the GOSPELS and EPISTLES for the year, and various offices, special devotions and Novenas, in addition to the usual contents. In accordance with an important suggestion made in reference to similar works some time ago, the Litanies not formally authorized by the Church, but which, nevertheless, have of late been frequently published in works of devotion, have in this instance been left out, with, we believe, one exception, the Litany of the Child Jesus. This book is well printed in large, clear type, and will be found a useful companion and guide to the Holy Temple."—*Philadelphia Catholic Herald and Visitor.*

"This is a Prayer Book of the largest class, but the cheapest in price yet issued. We observe that those Litanies which have been noticed by the most learned of our theologians have been entirely omitted. This feature will certainly commend it, and we speak for it a liberal share of patronage."—*Baltimore Catholic Mirror*

II.

THE LIFE OF BISHOP MAGINN.

One volume, 12mo., cloth, 320 pages. Price 75 cents.

What the Press say of it:

"The life of this great champion of the Irish Church, so full of apostolic zeal, moral courage, and iron fortitude, connot fail to attract the Catholic reader."—*Baltimore Catholic Mirror.*

"We have not often had so interesting a book as this memoir is."—*N. Y. Truth Teller.*

III.

THE SUFFERINGS OF JESUS.

By CATHERINE EMERICH.

Translated by a Sister of Mercy.

One volume, 18mo.. cloth, with a Steel engraving. Price, 37 cents.

"Here is an excellent book, and is a valuable addition to our books of devotion. It is got out in good style, and is embellished with a beautiful engraving of our Blessed Lord in his agony."—*Boston Pilot.*

The Life of the Princess Borghese, by Father Hewitt $00 38
" " Egyptian Aloysius, 2 vols., by Father Hewitt 00 75
" " Bishop Borie, by Father Hewitt 00 38
" " St. Francis, by Father Joslin 00 38
Edna and Marguerite, by the author of "The Orphan of Moscow." 2 vols., 18mo 00 75
The Immigrant's Daughter, by the author of "Harry Layden." 1 vol., 12mo 00 50

IN PRESS,

THE PARADISE OF THE CHRISTIAN SOUL.

Parts I. and II. of this most excellent of devotional works have been issued. The remaining parts will very soon appear.

P. O'SHEA,

Publisher, Importer of Church Vestments, Altar Furniture, &c.,

739 Broadway and 20 Beekman street, N. Y.

jy18

ALBANY CATHOLIC BOOKSTORE.

M. O'SULLIVAN,

63 South Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.,

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of CATHOLIC BOOKS and RELIGIOUS ARTICLES.

Subscriptions received for NEW YORK TABLET, *Brownson's Review*, and *Metropolitan.*

Clergymen, Religious Institutions, Teachers, Libraries, and Dealers supplied at Publisher's prices.

feb4 tf

BOOK TRADE.

TROY CATHOLIC BOOKSTORE.

FRANCIS ROARKE

WOULD respectfully inform the Catholic Clergy and Laity that he has just opened a new Catholic Bookstore at 10½ King street, Troy, N. Y., where he intends keeping a full assortment of CATHOLIC BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE, PRAYER BOOKS, CRUCIFIXES, MEDALS, ALTAR CARDS, RELIGIOUS PICTURES, PRAYER BEADS, &c. He will also supply Subscribers with the following beautifully Illustrated Works: LIFE OF CHRIST, LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN, LIVES OF THE SAINTS, HISTORY OF IRELAND, DOUAY BIBLE, HAYDOCK'S FAMILY BIBLE, LIFE AND WORKS OF GERALD GRIFFIN.

*** All the above works can be had bound, if necessary.

All new Publications received as soon as published. All of D. & J. Sadlier & Co.'s Publications for sale at Publisher's prices. He is Agent for the **New York Tablet,** and will supply it in Troy at the regular prices.

FRANCIS ROARKE,

jan12 tf 10½ King street, Troy, N. Y.

NEW CATHOLIC BOOKSTORE

IN HARTFORD, CONN.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and patrons in Hartford and its vicinity that he has a Bookstore on Main street and Central Row (Hungerford & Cone's Building), where he will be supplied with all the Catholic and Miscellaneous Standard WORKS published in this country, at as low prices as are charged by the Publishers either in New York or Boston. He will supply Subscribers at their respective residences with Haydock's Edition of the Douay Bible, Butler's Lives of the Saints, the Life of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the Life of the Blessed Virgin; also, the History of Ireland. Each of the above valuable Standard Family Works are supplied in Monthly Numbers, at the low price of 25 cents for each Number.

He is also supplied with the NEW YORK TABLET and all the Catholic newspapers of the day, which he will dispose of on the same terms as either of the Publishers; thereby parties who patronize him can save the postage or express charges on either Books or Newspapers. Orders are respectfully solicited and will receive prompt attention.

feb19 6m PATRICK KELLY.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS.

GUIDE TO MUSICAL COMPOSITION, for those who wish, in a short time, and without the aid of a teacher, to acquire the power of Inventing Melodies, and of providing them with suitable accompaniments; especially of composing the Easier kinds of Musical pieces. By HEINRICH WOHLFAHRT; translated by John S. Dwight. 75 cents.

BERTINI'S SELF-TEACHING CATECHISM OF MUSIC. For the Piano-Forte, with ample Explanations of the Science as applicable to every Musical Instrument; 25 cents.

100 ONE-PART SONGS—Being the First Book of a Series for Primary and Advanced Schools, Private Classes and Families. A Collection of Songs and Tunes for One, Two, Three and Four Voices, to be used in connection with any Juvenile Class Book. The words translated from the German, by MRS. M. S. B. DANA SHINDLER, author of the "Southern" and the "Northern Harp;" 25 cents.

Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO.,

jan29 tf Boston, Mass.

DRY GOODS, &C.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MANTILLAS!

MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!!!

AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

All Elegant New Goods.

LYONS VELVET MANTILLAS, RICH BLACK SILK MANTILLAS, LADIES' CLOTH SACKS, LADIES' CLOTH RAGLANS, LADIES' CLOTH CHESTERFIELDS, PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,

GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS, FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, TALMAS, POINTS AND CIRCULARS.

We invite the Ladies of New York and vicinity to visit our store. Our stock will be found equal to any in the city, both as regards style and material—and our prices 30 to 40 per cent. below Broadway houses.

W. K. PEYTON,

Cloak, Shawl, and Mantilla Manufacturer,

264 Bowery, near Houston st. ap30 2m

A CARD TO GENTLEMEN.

ALWAYS ON HAND A SPLENDID STOCK of READY-MADE SHIRTS.

SIX SUPERIOR SHIRTS (our own make) FOR $9, (worth $12.)

Shirts made to order in a superior style, to measure, and warranted to fit.

OUR $2 SHIRT, to order, with French or English wrist, is superior to anything elsewhere at $2 50.

We make all our own Shirts, and therefore can get them up BETTER AND CHEAPER.

The Premium Shirt Store, 200 Grand St.

T. O'DONOGHUE.

Collars, Undershirts, and Drawers; Scarfs, Neck Ties, Stocks, Suspenders, Fire-Shirts, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. ap30 3m tzm

EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS.

MADAME LAYCOCK

WOULD inform the ladies that she is prepared to furnish them with all articles of wearing apparel, infants' and children's outfits complete; also, the latest and most approved styles of dressmaking, cutting and basting, quilting and stitching by machine; pinking and stamping patterns of all kinds, at 334 Canal street. ap23 3m kzm

W. R. ROBERTS,

DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,

No. 252 BOWERY,

Between Prince and Houston streets, New York.

Low prices and prompt attention to customers.

SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS. mar26 6m

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS

FOR

GENTS AND CHILDREN,

in all their variety, unsurpassed by any.

An elegant assortment of

STRAW GOODS

for Misses and Children. Please examine.

KELLOGG,

Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal street.

ap23 3m yzm

MISCELLANEOUS.

LITHOGRAPHS,

ENGRAVINGS.

Religious Articles.

The undersigned having made arrangements with the PUBLISHING HOUSE OF L. V. TURGIS OF PARIS, offer the following:

ROSARIES, CROSSES, STATUES, &c., &c.

FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

To which attractive novelties will be continually added.

NEGRIN & CO., Agents, Clinton Hall,

jan29 tf 5 Astor place and Eighth street.

BENZIGER BROTHERS, Publishers and Booksellers, and Importers of Vestments and Church Garments, New York. Einsiedeln, Switzerland.

ap16 tf

JAMES VAN RIPER,

PIANO FORTE

Manufacturer,

No. 178 Wooster St.,

NEW YORK,

Offers to dealers and others a fine assortment of first class instruments of 6, 6½ and 7 octaves, warranted equal to any made, for beauty of tone, workmanship, and for standing in tune in any climate. Prices very low. Merchants from all sections are invited to an examination before buying. JAMES VAN RIPER, 178 Wooster street, New York, between Houston and Bleecker, two blocks from Broadway. ap9 tf tzmz

PUTNAM HOUSE, No. 357 FOURTH AVENUE, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Sts., opposite Harlem Railroad Depot.

LAWRENCE R. KERR,

Proprietor of this popular LODGING HOUSE AND DINING SALOON, is prepared to accommodate citizens, travellers, and business men, with pleasant lodgings, and meals at all hours, in a style equal to any other establishment in the city. He would call attention to the following extensive and economical

BILL OF FARE:

BREAKFAST AND TEA.

Beef Steak 7c	Fish Balls 7c	Milk Toast 9c
Pork Steak 7c	Porterh's St'k 25c	Dry Toast 6c
Veal Cutlets 7c	Tend'rl'n St'k 15c	Fri'd Potatoes. 3c
Mutton Chops. 7c	Sirloin Steak. 13c	Coffee and Tea 3c
Lamb Chops 7c	Broil. Chick'n 25c	Cocoa, per bl. 6c
Ham & Eggs. 19c	Wheat Cakes. 6c	Coffee & Cak's 6c
Fried Ham 13c	Buckw't Cak's 6c	Extra Bread 3c
Fried Sausages 7c	Fri'd Eggs, ea. 3c	Brown Bread. 3c
Fried Fish 7c	Boil'd Eggs, ea. 3c	Bread & Milk. 9c
Fried Clams 7c	Poach'd Eggs. 12c	Rice & Milk 9c
Fried Eels 7c	Broil. Mack'l. 13c	

DINNER.

Roast Beef 7c	Meat Pie 7c	Roast Chick'n 15c
Roast Lamb 7c	Pot Pie 7c	Chicken Pie. 13c
Roast Veal 7c	Clam Pie 7c	Chick. Fricas 13c
Roast Pork 7c	Boiled Fish 7c	Beef Soup 6c
Corned Beef 7c	Roast Turkey 15c	Lamb Chops. 13c
Corned Pork 7c	Roast Goose. 15c	Pork Steaks. 13c
Pork & Beans. 7c	Roast Duck. 15c	

DISHES COOKED TO ORDER.

Sirloin Steaks 13c	Broil. Chick'n 25c	Stew, Oysters 13c
Tender'l'n St'k 15c	Veal Cutlet 13c	Fried Oysters 13c
Porterh's St'k 25c	Raw Oysters. 13c	Pickled Oyst. 13c

DESSERT.

Plum Pudding 6c	Apple Dump's 6c	Custard Pie 6c
Suet Pudding. 6c	Farina Pudd'g 6c	Apple Pie 6c
Bread Pudding 6c	Tapioca Pud'g 6c	Cranberry Pie. 6c
Rice Pudding. 6c	Plum Pie 6c	Lemon Pie 6c
Indian Pudd'g 6c	Peach Pie 6c	Pumpkin Pie. 6c

Brandy, Wine, Porter, Ale, &c.

Lodgings, 25 cents per night. Open at all hours.

feb12 tf LAWRENCE R. KERR, Proprietor.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY

AND PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH.

A. BROWER'S Patent Waterproof Composition for Leather, warranted to make Boots, Shoes, and all Leather perfectly impervious to water by a single application, and to keep so until the leather is worn out. It softens, makes the leather pliable, thereby prevents cracking, and will polish with blacking even better than before the application. For sale by A. BROWER & CO., 4 Reade street, between Broadway and Centre, and by all the principal Boot and Shoe, Hardware, Druggist, Grocery and Yankee Notion Houses.

N. B.—None genuine unless signed A. BROWER.

ap9 3m*

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

C. P. MELLENEY, No. 90 Fulton street, has this day introduced his Spring style of Silk Hats, and invites his customers and the public who appreciate an elegant, durable and stylish hat at a low price, to call at the old established hat store, No. 90 Fulton street, between William and Gold streets. An extensive assortment of fashionable Caps and Soft Hats of all kinds. Cheaper than any other store in the City.

ap2 tf C. P. MELLENEY, No. 90 Fulton st.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.

MICHAEL KERRIGAN'S AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE, No. 151 CHATHAM ST. Auction Sales of New and Second Hand Clothing on every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 5 o'clock, P. M. OUT-DOOR SALES, of all descriptions, most respectfully solicited; the strictest attention paid, and quick and prompt payments and returns made. my26 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATRICK LYNCH,

MANUFACTURER OF PIANO FORTES

Warerooms, No. 927 Broadway,

Between 21st and 22d Streets.

A FINE assortment of New and Second-hand PIANOS and MELODEONS are offered for SALE and HIRE on the most reasonable terms. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange—Pianos tuned and repaired.

P. L. can refer with entire confidence to persons in all parts of the country, some of whom have had Pianos of his manufacture in use a number of years.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 51 Chambers Street.

THIS Institution has been established for the purpose of affording to Emigrants and others a safe place of deposit for their funds, to protect them from robbery and fraud.

It is conducted with the strictest economy—neither the Officers nor Trustees receive any compensation for their services. The entire profits belong to the depositors and will be divided amongst them, having due regard to the safety of their funds.

The last dividend was six per cent. upon all sums $500 and under, and will be continued or increased the profits may justify.

Bank open to receive Deposits, daily, from 10, A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7, P. M.

Trustees:

JOSEPH STUART, President, 33 Nassau street.
FELIX INGOLDSBY, 1st Vice-President, 46 Warren street.
JOHN McMENOMY, 2d Vice-President, 156 Bowery
TERENCE DONNELY, Treasurer, 85 Liberty st.
LOUIS B. BINSSE, Secretary, 38 Vesey stree

William Watson,	John Milhau,
John Nicholson,	Edward W. Tiers,
Andrew Carrigan,	Charles M. Connolly,
James Kerrigan,	James Kelly,
Hugh Kelly,	Daniel Devlin,
Charles O'Connor,	Cornelius H. Sheehan,
James Olwell,	Edward Bayor.
John P. Nesmith,	

PETER CRERAN, Accountant.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

Office, No. 51 Chambers Street, New York.

IN consequence of the great number of complaint which have for a long time been made by immigrants, of frauds committed upon them in the sending of money to their friends in Ireland; and to aid and protect the Emigrant, the Irish Emigrant Society established a fund, deposited in the Bank of Ireland, upon which they draw drafts, payable at sight on any of the branches of the Bank.

Persons residing out of the city, by enclosing in a letter the sum they wish forwarded, with the plainly written directions to whom, and where it is to be paid will have the same remitted.

There is this great advantage in purchasing the Society's drafts—that the Bank has a branch in each of the principal towns in Ireland, and thus the losses by discount, and otherwise, are avoided.

The Society will be thankful for all early and substantial information of any fraud, imposition, or outrage, committed on emigrants, and will endeavor speedily to apply a remedy.

ANDREW CARRIGAN, President

ROBT. J. DILLON, HUGH KELLY, JOSEPH STUART, } Vice-Presidents.

EDWD. C. DONNELLY, Corresponding Secretary
PETER CRERAR, Recording Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Felix Ingoldsby,	Cornelius H. Sheehan
William Watson,	Charles M. Nanry,
John Manning,	William Redmond,
Terence Donnelly,	James Olwell,
John Nicholson,	David Devlin,
Martin Waters.	John M'Menomy.

STEAM JOB PRINTING.

PHAIR & CO.,

STEAM JOB PRINTERS,

22 Beekman street, near Nassau.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment would respectfully notify the business community that they have every facility for executing orders in their line from the IMMENSE MAMMOTH POSTER to the SMALLEST CARD, in a style and at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfaction.

Printing in Fancy Colors in the highest style of the art.

☞ Call and examine specimens and prices

mar6 tf

GAS FIXTURES AND GAS FITTING.

STEPHEN PHILBIN, 707 BROADWAY, respectfully informs his friends and the public that having made extensive alterations in his Gas Fixture Warerooms, he is now enabled to offer an extensive assortment of GAX FIXTURES of every variety, and is daily receiving all the newest patterns from the manufactory of Messrs. Cornelius & Baker, Philadelphia. PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, DWELLINGS, STORES, &c., fitted up with Gas Pipes and Fixtures in the very best manner and on reasonable terms. All work and fixtures from this establishment warranted.

Orders from all parts of the country executed with despatch, and orders for PLUMBING WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO as usual. oct9 tf

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

Office, No. 6 Broad Street,

NEW YORK.

This Company Insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property.

Against Loss by Fire.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, Pres
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Sec.

jn5 1y izmz

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL

Under the Charge of the Sisters of Charity

WEST ELEVENTH STREET

NEAR THE SEVENTH AVENUE.

BOOK TRADE.

Splendid Books for Premiums.

WE would call the attention of Colleges, Academies, and other Institutions about purchasing Premiums for their ensuing Commencement, to the following list of Books suitable for Premiums. A liberal discount given to all Educational and Religious Institutions.

THE WORKS OF GERALD GRIFFIN.

Illustrated with splendid Steel Engravings, and printed on the finest paper. Comprising the following Tales:

Vol. 1. THE COLLEGIANS. A Tale of Garryowen.
" **2.** CARD DRAWING. A Tale of Clare.
THE HALF SIR. " Munster.
SUIL DHUV. " Tipperary
" **3.** THE RIVALS. A Tale of Wicklow; and TRACY'S AMBITION.
" **4.** HOLLAND TIDE, THE AYLMERS OF BALLYAYLMER, THE HAND AND WORD, and BARBER OF BANTRY.
" **5.** TALES OF THE JURY ROOM. Containing: SIGISMUND THE STORY-TELLER AT FAULT, THE KNIGHT WITHOUT REPROACH, &c., &c.
" **6.** THE DUKE OF MONMOUTH. A Tale of the English Insurrection.
" **7.** CHRISTIAN PHYSIOLOGIST, and NIGHT AT SEA.
" **8.** THE POETICAL WORKS AND TRAGEDY OF GYSSIPUS.
" **9.** INVASION. An Historical Tale of the Eighth Century.
" **10.** LIFE OF GERALD GRIFFIN. By his Brother.

The Works are bound in the following styles of binding:

10 vols., cloth extra.....$10 00
" " .....full gilt, 15 00
" sheep, library style, in sets only..... 12 50
" half Morocco, marble edges..... 15 00
" " calf, or Turkey Morocco, antique, 20 00
" full calf, or Turkey Morocco, antique, 30 00

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED WORKS.

Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs, and other Principal Saints, by the Rev. Alban Butler. Fine edition, illustrated with 25 steel engravings, and 4 illuminated titles, 4 vols., 8vo, Turkey morocco, super extra, bevelled, $16; Turkey morocco, super extra, $14; American morocco, gilt edges, $12 50; American morocco, marble edges, $10 50; embossed sheep, marble edges, $9 00

Sadlier's Cheap Edition of Butler's Lives of the Saints. Complete in 4 vols., royal 8vo, with 1 engraving in each, full cloth, extra, $5; roan, neat and strong, $6; 12 volumes, half bound, strong, for libraries, 8 00

The History of the Life of Christ and His Apostles, translated from the French of Father de Ligney, by Mrs. Sadlier. Illustrated with 13 splendid steel engravings, 750 pages, imperial 8vo., cloth extra, $4; English, imitation, comb edges, $5; English, imitation, gilt edges, $6; morocco extra, $7; flexible, bevelled, 8 00

Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, with the History of the Devotion to Her. Completed by the Traditions of the East, the Writings of the Fathers, and Private History of the Jews, by the Abbe Orsini; to which are added the Meditations on the Litany of the Blessed Virgin, by the Abbe Edouard Barthe; translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier, printed on the finest paper, and illustrated with 16 steel engravings, 740 pages, imperial 8vo., cloth extra, $4 50; English morocco, marble edges, $5; English morocco, gilt edges, $6; Turkey morocco, extra, $7; Turkey morocco, bevelled, flexible, $8; Turkey medallion sides, 12 00

The Following of Christ, new translation, with Prayers and Reflections. Beautiful edition, printed on tinted paper, gilt edges, $1; English morocco, extra, $1 25; morocco, super extra, $2 25; morocco, flexible, bevelled, $2 50; 24mo. edition, same type, cloth, plain, 38c.; roan, plain, 50c.; roan, gilt edges, 0 75

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Fundamental Philosophy, translated from the Spanish of Balmes by H. F. Brownson, 2 vols., cloth, $3 50; half morocco, $4; antique, 4 50

History of Christianity in China, by Abbe Huc, 2 vols., 2 00

Rome: Its Ruler and its Institution, by John Francis Maguire, M. P., 12mo., cloth extra, $1 25; half morocco, $1 75; cloth, extra gilt, 2 00

History of Ireland, Ancient and Modern, by Abbe MacGheogan, super royal, 8vo., illustrated with 4 steel engravings, cloth extra, $2 25; half bound, marble edges, 2 50

Essays and Reviews on Theology, Politics and Socialism, by O. A. Brownson, LL.D., 536 pages, royal 12mo, cloth, 1 25

Ecclesiastical Annals of the Irish Church, by Rev. Thomas Walsh, 8vo., 13 plates, cloth, 3 00

Practical Piety, by St. Francis of Sales, cloth, 0 50

Bossuet's History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches, 2 vols., cloth, 1 50

The Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation, by Sir Jonah Barrington, 12mo., 472 pages, with 29 portraits, cloth extra, 1 00

Life of St. Francis de Sales, by Robert Ormsby, M. A., cloth 63c.; cloth gilt, 0 88

Fabiola; or, the Church of the Catacombs, by his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, 12mo., cloth extra, 75c.; cloth gilt, 1 13

The Life of St. Francis of Rome, by Lady Fullarton, 12mo., 50c.; gilt, 0 75

Catholic Legends, 12mo., cloth extra, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75

Heroines of Charity, 12mo., cloth extra, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75

The Witch of Milton Hill, cloth extra, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75

Pictures of Christian Heroism, cloth extra, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75

The Blakes and Flanagans, by Mrs. J. Sadlier, cloth extra, 75c.; cloth gilt, 1 13

The Life and Times of St. Bernard, by Abbe Ratisbonne, cloth extra, 75c.; cloth gilt, 1 50

The Lives of the Early Martyrs, cloth extra, 75c.; cloth gilt, 1 13

History of the War in La Vendee, by G. J. Hill, 12mo., illustrated, cloth, 75c.; cloth gilt, 1 12

Tales and Legends from History, 12mo., cloth, 63c.; cloth gilt, 0 88

The Missions in Japan and Paraguay, 12mo., cloth 63c.; cloth gilt, 0 88

Callista; a Tale of the Third Century, by John Henry Newman, 12mo., cloth, 75c.; cloth gilt, 1 12

Manual of Modern History, by Matthew Bridges, Esq., 600 pages, 12mo., cloth, or half roan, 1 00

Ancient History, by Matthew Bridges, cloth, or half roan, 0 75

The Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, by the Count de Montalembert, 12mo., cloth, $1; cloth gilt, 1 50

Life and Labors of St. Vincent de Paul, a new, complete, and careful Biography, by H. Bedford Esq., 12mo., cloth, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75

Alice Sherwin; an Historical Tale of the Days of Sir Thomas More, 12mo., cloth, 75c.; cloth gilt. 1 12

The Boyhood of Great Painters, 18mo., 2 vols., cloth, 75c.; cloth gilt, 1 25

The Miner's Daughter, by Miss Caddell, cloth, 38c.; cloth gilt, 0 63

BOOK TRADE.

One Hundred Tales for Children, by Canon Schmidt, 18mo., cloth, 38c.; cloth gilt, $0 63
Lost Genoveffa; or, the Spouse of the Madonna, cloth, 38c.; cloth gilt, 0 63
The Young Savoyard, and other Tales, cloth, 38c.; cloth gilt, 0 63
Life of Christ; or, Jesus Revealed to Childhood and Youth, from the French, by Mrs. J. Sadlier, 18mo., with 10 plates, cloth, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75
The Prophecies of St. Columbkille, St. Malachy, St. Senian, &c., &c., 18mo, cloth, 0 38
Cardinal Lambruschini on the Immaculate Conception, translated by Mrs. Sadlier, 12mo., cloth, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75
The Orphan of Moscow; or, the Young Governness, translated by Mrs. Sadlier, 18mo., cloth, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75
The Castle of Roussillon; a Tale of the Huguenot Wars, translated by Mrs. Sadlier, cloth, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75
Sick Calls; from the Diary of a Missionary Priest, by Rev. E. Price, cloth, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75
New Lights; or, Life in Galway, by Mrs. Sadlier, cloth, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75
The Poor Scholar, by Wm. Carleton, cloth, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75
Tubber Derg; or, the Red Well, cloth, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75
Tales of the Five Senses, by Griffin, cloth, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75
The Mission of Death; a Tale of the Penal Laws in New York, by Mr. M. T. Walworth, cloth, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75
Art Maguire; or, the Broken Pledge, by Carleton, cloth, 0 38
The Lily of Israel; or, the Life of the Blessed Virgin, cloth, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75
Well! Well; a Tale Founded on Fact, by M. A. Wallace, 12mo., cloth, 0 75
Ravellings from the Web of Life, cloth, 0 75
Lives of Saints of the Desert, by Bishop Challoner, 18mo., 600 pages, cloth, 0 75
Rome and the Abbey, by the authoress of Geraldine, 12mo., cloth, 0 75
Tales of the Festivals, 6 vols., paper, per dozen, 75c; 6 vols., bound in one, cloth, 0 38
Blanche Leslie, and other Tales, 6 vols., paper, per dozen, 75c.; 6 vols., bound in one, cloth, 0 38
Religion in Society; or, the Solution of Great Problems, with an Introduction by Archbishop Hughes, 12mo., cloth, 1 00
Pastorini's History of the Church, 12mo., cloth, 0 75
Cobbett's History of the Reformation, 2 vols. in 1, cloth, 0 75
Doctrinal and Scriptural Catechism, translated by Mrs. J. Sadlier, half bound, 38c.; full bd., 0 50
Reeve's History of the Bible, with 230 cuts 0 50
The Catholic Christian Instructed, by Bishop Challoner, 18mo., flexible, 25c.; cloth, 0 38
Benjamin; or, the Pupil of the Christian Brothers, from the French, by Mrs. Sadlier, 0 25
Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry, by William Carleton, 0 75
The Scottish Chiefs, by Miss Porter, royal 18mo., 750 pages, cloth, 0 75
Napier's Peninsular War. Just Published, 2 50

*** In addition to the above list of Books, which are all of our own publication, we are prepared to supply all the other Publishers' works, both of this country and England, at their lowest prices, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
164 William street, New York;
128 Federal street, Boston; and
Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier sts., Montreal, C. E.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

In future the Steamers of this Line will call at CORK, Ireland, to land and receive letters and passengers.

STEAM to LIVERPOOL, calling at CORK, and *via* LIVERPOOL to LONDON, GLASGOW, and all the principal towns in GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, at greatly reduced rates. The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S splendid Clyde-built Iron Screw Steamships are intended to sail as follows:

FROM NEW YORK.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, May 7
KANGAROO.....Saturday, May 21
At 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

Cabin from New York and Philadelphia.....$75
Third-class from New York to any of the above-named places..... 30
Return Tickets, available for six months..... 60

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and all parts of the Continent, without delay.

NOTICE.—These Steamers are provided with every requisite to ensure the immediate extinction of fire, and the strictest discipline is enforced with regard to the use of lights.

Passengers to Ireland by this Line avoid the risk and great detention of calling at St. Johns, as the Steamers proceed to Cork direct.

For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company.

JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, N. Y., Agent.
In Liverpool to WM. INMAN, Tower Buildings.
jy21 6m izmz

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S

NEW YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

THE next departure from New York will be the Steamship CIRCASSIAN, Captain HALPIN, on THURSDAY, May 5th, touching at St. John's, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. John's: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson, and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 1858. nov27 tf

THOMAS SMITH,
No. 162 GREENWICH STREET,
One door below Cortlandt street, New York,
Manufacturer of
Hair, Moss, Husk and Grass
MATTRESSES,
STRAW PALLIASES,
Cottage and Fancy IRON BEDSTEADS.
The best quality of FEATHERS constantly on hand.
Hotels, Steamboats, and the Shipping in general, furnished with care and despatch.
N. B.—Mattresses made over. my7 tizm

MISCELLANEOUS.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.
PRICES REDUCED TO $50, $75, $110, AND $125.

THE plain reason why Singer's Sewing-Machines have always sold readily at a higher average price than any other, is that they are better, more durable, more reliable, capable of doing a much greater variety of work, and earning more money. Long-continued popularity is proof of sterling merit. In the purchase of what are called cheap Sewing-Machines, thousands have been deceived and disappointed, but with Singer's Machines there is never any failure or mistake.

Singer's New Family Sewing-Machine,

the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly decorated Machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family. It has secured a great reputation during the few months since it was first offered to the public.

Singer's Transverse Shuttle-Machine,

to be sold at $75, is a Machine entirely new in its arrangement; it is very beautiful, moves rapidly and very easily, and, for family use and light manufacturing purposes, is the very best and cheapest Machine ever offered to the public. These Machines are being increased in number as rapidly as possible, and yet the demand for them cannot be fully supplied.

Singer's No. 1 Standard Shuttle-Machine,

formerly sold at $135, but now reduced to $110, is too well known all over the world to need any description. Every sort of work, coarse or fine, can be done with it.

Singer's No. 2 Standard Shuttle-Machine.

This is the favorite manufacturing Machine everywhere. The size of the Machine gives ample space for almost every description of work, which, together with its admirable working qualities, gives it a decided advantage. Price, with table complete, $125.

Since the great reduction in the price of these Standard Machines, on the 1st of October, 1858, the sale of them has increased fourfold.

All of Singer's Machines make the interlocked stitch with two threads, which is the best stitch known. Every person desiring to procure full and reliable information about Sewing-Machines, their sizes, prices, working capacities, and the best methods of purchasing, can obtain it by sending for a copy of *I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette*, which is a beautiful pictorial paper, entirely devoted to the subject. *It will be supplied gratis.*

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
ap30 tf 458 Broadway, New York.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
A New Style. Price $50.
495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
18 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON.
730 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
137 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE.
58 WEST FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI.

THESE MACHINES sew from two spools, and form a seam of unequalled strength, beauty, and elasticity, which will NOT rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut. They are unquestionably the best in the market for family use.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. oct30 tf

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.
COMPOUNDED FROM GUMS.
A SPRING MEDICINE.
A FAMILY MEDICINE.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS
CURES SICKHEADACHE.
CURES DIZZINESS.
CURES DYSPEPSIA.
CURES BILIOUS ATTACKS.
CURES COSTIVENESS.
CURES CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.
CURES WORM DISEASES.
S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D., PROPRIETOR,
NO. 335 BROADWAY.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, AT ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
ap9 1izm

SPERRY & BRYANT,
Manufacturers of
AMERICAN CLOCKS
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,
Warehouse No. 15 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.
Manufactory Nos. 175 & 177 1st st., Williamsburgh, L.I.
Particular attention paid to manufacturing Clocks for Towers, Church Steeples, Watchmakers' Regulators, Railroad Stations, Banks, Schools, Watchmen's Detectors for Factory, &c. dec18 tf

THE Public attention is directed to a beautiful article, the
☞ **ORIENTAL SPRING BED.** ☜
Manufactured and for sale by ULMER & CO., 285 Canal street, New York. It is very far superior to any other bed in the market, and is without objection, both in quality and price. No one will do without it after knowing its real merits. All are invited to call and see it, and judge for themselves.
☞ Furniture-dealers are particularly requested to examine this bed. Retail price, $4 50 to $6. Discount to the trade liberal. ap23 3m

Wants, &c.

A LADY who has had much experience in teaching, and can give unexceptionable references, wishes to obtain a situation in a Ladies' Seminary, where her services might be required three or four hours daily. She is fully competent to teach English, French and Music; would have no objection to take charge of a Parochial School; Male Department preferred. my7 tf

WANTED.—A FEMALE CATHOLIC TEACHER competent to teach a Catholic School and act as Organist in a Catholic Church, about 200 miles west from the city of New York. Good references will be required. Application for particulars may be made at the office of this paper. ap23 3t

BUSINESS CARDS.

ALTAR WINE,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
A General Assortment of
Sauterne, Sherry, and Madeira,
In glass, or from the wood; also, for Family use.
JOHN J. STAFF,
mar6 1y 360 Broadway, near Franklin.

DAVID'S EXCELSIOR INDELIBLE INK
WITHOUT PREPARATION.
THIS article has been very much improved since the 1st of August, and we now offer it to the Trade with a guarantee of its
SUPERIORITY OVER ANY OTHER,
if used according to direction. For sale by all the principal Stationers in the United States.
THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.,
mar18 1y Manufacturing Stationers, New York.

WAX CANDLES FOR THE ALTAR.
FACTORY OF
NICHOLAS SERF,
10 *Thompson Street.*
THE undersigned invites the attention of the Rever end Clergy and others to his stock of PURE WAX CANDLES, of every size and kind.
jan2 1y NICHOLAS SERF.

W. A. NUGENT & CO.,
TIN PLATE AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,
52 Trinity Place, near Rector Street,
Slate and Metal Roofing, Tin Roofs and Leaders Repaired and Painted in the Best Manner.
TIN CASES MADE TO ORDER.
Stoves Lined with Brick; Cleaned, Repaired and Put Up. Jobbing done at the Shortest Notice
sep5 1y

A. LANGE,
MANUFACTURER OF GILT MOULDINGS, ORNAMENTED PICTURE AND LOOKING GLASS FRAMES,
206 *William Street, corner of Frankfort,*
NEW YORK.
☞ All Plain Gilt Frames can be cleaned by simply applying a sponge and water. REGILDING DONE.
feb27 tf

JOSEPH McGUIRE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Loan Negotiator, Commissioner of Deeds,
AND
HOUSE AGENT,
Offices, 86 SEVENTH STREET, Hours, 8 to 10 A.M. | AND 16 NASSAU STREET, Hours, 11 A.M. to 3 P.M.
oct16 tf

EDWARD HART & CO.,
144 *Pearl Street, near Wall,*
Offers for Sale from U. S. Bonded Warehouses,
Brandies, Wines, Irish & Scotch Whiskey,
LONDON PORTER, SCOTCH ALE, ETC.

LEAKY ROOFS CEMENTED
AND MADE PERFECTLY WATER TIGHT,
By A. L. OSBORN'S
NE PLUS ULTRA CEMENT.
Office, 414 Canal street,
NEW YORK.
ap16 tf

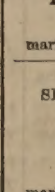
MARBLE WORKS.
Mantels, Monuments, Baptismal Fonts, Grave-Stones, Slabs, &c., &c.
The utmost care taken in finishing the work in the most perfect style, under the personal superintendence of S. KLABER 54 First Avenue. my8 1y

JOHN LYONS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Commissioner of Deeds and Deputy Sheriff,
No. 13 Chambers Street,
ap2 4t NEW YORK.

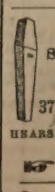
JAMES EDWARD McGEE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
289 Broadway,
(Room 19) NEW YORK.
jn5 tf

M. AMBROSE GILCHRIST,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
No. 62 William Street, Room No. 13,
mar27 1y NEW YORK.

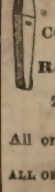
DANIEL QUINN,
SEXTON OF ST. COLUMBA'S CHURCH,
Undertaker,
No. 193 West Twenty-fifth street,
Between 8th and 9th Avenues.
ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.
mar19 tf



M. HAYES,
SEXTON OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS,
Undertaker,
No. 592 Eighth Avenue,
One door from corner 42d street.
☞ Orders for Funerals attended to with neatness and despatch. oct30 1y



THOMAS CONNOR,
SEXTON OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
UNDERTAKER,
372 *Third Avenue, between 28th and 29th Sts.*
HEARSE AND COACHES PROCURED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
☞ All orders punctually attended to. my8 1y



J. STOLTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
COFFIN MANUFACTURER AND FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, Metallic and Lead Coffins,
235 *and* 237 *Bowery, opposite Prince Street,*
NEW YORK.
All orders for Funerals furnished on the most Reasonable Terms, and at the shortest notice.
ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO AT ALL HOURS, DAY OR NIGHT. mar20 1y

ST. JOHN'S SEMINARY
3 8151 001 32548 6

LIBRARY
ST. JOHN'S SEMINARY
BRIGHTON, MASS.